

THE LONDON ATTEMPT

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No. 3990.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1904.

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THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

LONDON SHAKESPEARE COMMEMORATION, 1904.

For Programme, including Performance of a Shakespeare Play, Public Dinner, Lectures, and Conversations, address SECRETARY, London Shakespeare League, 49, South Wood Maudslayi, Sign Avenue, W.

LONDON SHAKESPEARE COMMEMORATION, 1904—In the THEATRE, BURLINGTON HOUSE, Performance of 'MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING' by the ELIZABETHAN STAGE SOCIETY, under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM POELL on FRIDAY, April 22, at 4 o'clock, preceded at 3.45 by a short Address by Dr. F. J. TURNBULL.—Tickets and all particulars to be obtained from the SECRETARY, 90, College Street, Chelsea, S.W.

UNIVERSITY of LONDON.

LECTURES ON ADVANCED BOTANY.

NINE LECTURES ON 'THE METABOLIC PROCESSES OF PLANTS' will be given at the CHELSEA PHYSIC GARDEN, S.W., by Prof. J. REYNOLDS GREEN, Sc.D. F.R.S., on consecutive WEDNESDAYS, at 4.30 P.M., commencing on WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1904. There is no fee for the Course. Cards of admission and a detailed Syllabus may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

P. J. HARTOG, Academic Registrar.

UNIVERSITY of LONDON.

MARTIN WHITE BENEFACTION.

COURSE OF LECTURES ON SOCIOLOGY.

Dr. HADDON, University Lecturer in Ethnology at Cambridge, will deliver a COURSE OF TEN LECTURES ON 'SOCIAL EVOLUTION IN OCEANIA', at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GOWER STREET, W.C., at 4.30 P.M., on the following THURSDAYS, April 21 and 22, May 5, 12, 19, and 26, June 2, 9, 16, and 23, 1904.

Admission to the Lectures will be free, by Ticket. Tickets and detailed Syllabuses may be obtained from the SECRETARY, University College, Gower Street, W.C.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

(University of London.)

Prof. G. DAWES HICKS, M.A. Ph.D., will BEGIN HIS COURSE ON 'IDEALISTIC ETHICS' on TUESDAY, April 20, at 5 P.M. Mr. A. WOLF, M.A., will BEGIN HIS COURSE ON 'THE HISTORY OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY, from DESCARTES to KANT,' on TUESDAY, April 20, at 4 P.M.

T. GREGORY FOSTER, Secretary.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE SIXTH MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION will be held at 32, Backville Street, Piccadilly, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, April 20. Chair to be taken at 8 P.M. Antiquities will be exhibited, and the following Papers read:—

'SHEFFIELD CUTLERY and the POLL TAX of 1079,' by R. E. LEADER, Esq., B.A. President.

'SHEPWAY CROSS,' by A. DENTON CHENEY, Esq., F.R.Hist.Soc.

GEO. PATRICK, A.R.I.B.A. Hon. Secs.

Rev. H. J. DUKINFIELD ASTLEY, M.A., &c. Secs.

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—THE NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY will be held at 22, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 8 P.M., when a Paper 'ON TODA PLEIN' will be read by Dr. W. H. R. RIVERS.

F. A. MILNE, Secretary.

11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., April 8, 1904.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

AN ORDINARY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY will be held on THURSDAY, April 21, at 5 P.M., in CLIFFORD'S INN HALL, Fleet Street, when a Paper will be read by Dr. E. F. GAY on 'The Inquisitions of Depopulations, 1600.'

H. E. MALDEN, Hon. Sec.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1904.

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LITERATURE

Letters of Lord Acton to Mary Gladstone.
 Edited, with an Introductory Memoir, by
 Herbert Paul. (George Allen.)

THIS volume will do more probably than even the forthcoming issue of the late Lord Acton's lectures and essays to create for the public the true impression of him and to show the underlying unity of his career.

It is not easy to induce the average Englishman to pay any regard to learning, and learning such as Acton's, which does not issue in weighty volumes, he despises almost as much as he dislikes. But, if the truest creation of every man is himself, the absence of work from Acton's pen, however deplorable, is not decisive. These letters will exhibit the true apology for the student better even than did the satire of a man Acton disliked, Matthew Arnold.

Wherein lay the greatness of Acton? is the question commonly asked of those who knew him by those who did not. If the answer be merely that he was the most learned of his contemporaries, they will ask for evidence. Now it is not true that there is no such evidence. The volume before us affords a little, for the criticism of 'John Inglesant' may impress the general reader. More will appear in the remains which Mr. Laurence is so tardily editing. Much seems likely to rest buried in defunct quarterlies and reviews. The true answer, however, is not the fact of Acton's learning, but its ground, and, strange though it may seem, its results. Conscience, not curiosity, was the ground of that versatile investigation, which was not the accumulation of facts, but "the disinterested endeavour to discover the best that is known and thought in the world." The consequent and connected product was not knowledge, but insight, and a force of austere judgment which, when now and then the rein was loosed, was truly appalling.

Defending a list of the hundred best books—in which, apparently, his correspondent had complained of the predominance of the religious element—Acton says:—

"We all know some twenty or thirty predominant currents of thought or attitudes of mind or system-bearing principles, which jointly or severally weave the web of human history and constitute the civilised opinion of the age. All these, I imagine, a serious man ought to understand, in whatever strength or weakness they possess, in their causes and effects, and in their relations to each other. The majority of them are either religious or substitutes for religion. For instance, Lutheran, Puritan, Anglican, Ultramontane, Socinian, Congregational, Mystic, Rationalist, Utilitarian, Pantheist, Positivist, Pessimist, Materialist, and so on. All understanding of history depends on one's understanding the forces that make it, of which religious forces are the most active, and the most definite."

The passage we have italicized serves better than any other to account for Acton's vast, but carefully chosen, reading. He was above all a serious man, wanting to understand the problems of the day, and to direct existing tendencies in politics and religion, and "the wavy line between the two." Hence the governing ideals of history and of thought, and their illustration in life, are his main theme; it is the latter that leads to his care for historical detail. This may be illustrated by the reference he makes to Madame de Rémusat's memoirs, as establishing the final judgment about Napoleon. It also explains his comparative indifference to art and literature. To Acton they were mainly interesting as being symptomatic, though no man whose ear for the roll of a period was so fine could be indifferent even to style.

Another passage in the letter elucidates this attitude a little further, speaking of

"a man living in the world, in constant friction with adversaries, in constant contemplation of religious changes, sensible of the power which is exerted by strange doctrines over minds more perfect, characters that are stronger, lives that are purer than his own. He is bound to know the reason why. First, because, if he does not, his faith runs a risk of sudden ruin. Secondly.....I think that faith implies sincerity, that it is a gift that does not dwell in dishonest minds. To be sincere a man must battle with the causes of error that beset every mind. He must pour constant streams of electric light into the deep recesses where prejudice dwells, and passion, hasty judgment, and wilful blindness deem themselves unseen."

His reading was just this pouring of constant streams of electric light into the recesses of the soul. Hence the splendour and significance of its results. No glorified encyclopædia, no aggregate of unrelated facts confronted the inquirer who interrogated Lord Acton, but a soul in whom spoke, as it seemed, the wisdom of the ages, and from whose depths there issued the very oracles of history, shining with the light that comes of absolutely single love of truth, penetrating even the gloom of the future by an illuminative knowledge of the past. Mr. Herbert Paul, whose smart introductory memoir brings into relief the stateliness of Acton's style, declares that to be in his company was like being in the best of historical libraries with the best of historical catalogues. This is one

of those comparisons which succeed in misleading the reader by dwelling on the plausible and external. It was far more like hearing, as Stanley said of Thirlwall's charges, "the utterances of Themis herself," or the "roll of the ages," to use Acton's own words at the close of the noblest piece of English in this book—a passage which will assuredly be one of the classics of panegyric. To be with Acton was like being with the cultivated mind of Europe incarnate in its finest characteristics. In the deep tones of his voice there seemed to sound the accents of history. In those unflinching phrases we heard the impersonal estimate of the future, weighing in unerring balance the thoughts and deeds of the actors of the present or past, with a knowledge that knew no gap. We do not of course mean that Acton knew everything, but that he thoroughly understood the operation of the forces—religious, political, social, economic—which create, from what without them would be the sand-heap of individual caprice and personal interests, the enduring bonds of secular and religious society. These words seem strong; but these letters bear them out. We give this instance from his estimate of a contemporary:—

"Maine's nature is to exercise power, and to find good reasons for adopted policy. Augustus or Napoleon would have made him Prime Minister. He has no strong sympathies, and is not at heart a Liberal, for he believes that Manchesterism will lose India. He considers also that the party, especially Lowe, has treated him less well than Salisbury. He is intensely nervous and sensitive. After that, I may say that I esteem him, with Mr. Gladstone, Newman, and Paget, the finest intellect in England.....When I am a little in doubt about anything I consult Lathbury, who steadies and encourages me. When I feel very sure of some conclusion I go to Maine, who always knocks it to pieces. He is much the more instructive of the two. The other is more pleasant."

Or take this criticism of Lecky:—

"Neglecting the inexhaustible discoveries before him in the Archives, Lecky has to give sentence when he gives too little evidence, to describe characters more fully than careers, and to obtrude his own very good sense where a true scholar and artist would take care not to be seen. There is another defect, due to the secular tone of Lecky's mind, but common to most historians. The age he writes of was the last in which permanent political doctrines were formed by ecclesiastical principles. Men very easily shape their notions of what government ought to be by their conception of divine right, of that domain in which the actual legislator is God. As to one class of minds Church interests are the supreme law in politics, to others, Church forms are the supreme example. Nobody is so fanatical as Nigel Penruddock; but through subtle channels the influence works, and it was not merely a propelling, but a constructive force in politics from the end of the Middle Ages until the middle of the eighteenth century, when it became fixed in the theories of men like Atterbury, Toland, Hoadley, Wilson, Warburton—whose innermost instincts might be better exposed."

These passages serve as illustrations of our view that the impression of any one brought into contact with Acton was not so much that of learning the judgment of an erudite and acute critic as of listening to the final decision of the mind of the Western

world on the factors which contributed to its development. The last quotation, in its penetration into the true method of historical writing and the kind of questions Lecky ought to have asked—they never occurred to that offspring of the *Aufklärung*—makes one feel that not only of Burke is it true to say:—

"Systems of scientific thought have been built up by famous scholars on the fragments that fell from his talk. Great literary fortunes have been made by men who traded on the hundredth part of him."

This judicial quality of Acton was due partly to circumstance, more to his own choice "to do one's learning and thinking for oneself without expecting short cuts or relying on other men." Gifted with an acute intelligence and a magnificent memory, he sharpened them through the fact that he always read to answer questions, never in order to get up knowledge. Cosmopolitan in birth and education, a Roman by creed, a Liberal by choice, he had no limits of language or sect to the sources of his culture. In these days a Liberal Roman Catholic is, perhaps, most likely of all men to be aware of all points of view. The real sources of Acton's power were his passion for truth and his austere conscientiousness. No one better illustrated the maxim that what differentiates men from one another is no more original capacity than original sin, but the self-chosen direction of opportunity.

The characteristics of Acton above noted find a further illustration in the volume before us. The stars he steered by were the supremacy of conscience and the final authority of truth. These, as we have seen, were the enduring basis of his criticism. They are also the ground of the two other characteristics which stand out most distinctly in these letters—hatred of Ultramontaniam and love of Gladstone. We do not seek to determine how far either view was justified, but only to examine its cause. In both cases the origin was the same. Ultramontaniam he detested as the supreme and triumphant expression of the principles of Machiavelli, extended from the temporal salvation of the Italian people to the eternal interests of the Christian Church. Gladstone, it is almost fair to say, he adored because he upheld the idea of right as against force in politics. The two sides must be realized together, if their significance is to be grasped. Repeatedly in these letters (and other sources confirm them) do we find the same thought:—

"Political differences depend essentially on moral differences."

"To waver about ship money until one knows whether Charles or Hampden is on the side of one's Church is dishonesty. To have no moral test of duty apart from religion is to be a fanatic."

We quote his words about the Papacy. They are the more refreshing that they come from one who, in spite of Manning, was recognized by the Roman authorities as a loyal Catholic:—

"An Anglican who views with satisfaction the moral character of an Ultramontane priest, appears to me to have got over the principal obstacle on the way to Rome—the moral obstacle. The moral obstacle, to put it compendiously, is the Inquisition. The Inquisition is peculiarly the weapon and peculiarly the work of the Popes. No other

institution, no doctrine, no ceremony is so distinctly the individual creation of the papacy except the Dispensing power. It is the principal thing with which the papacy is identified, and by which it must be judged. The principle of the Inquisition is the Pope's sovereign power over life and death. Whosoever disobeys him should be tried, and tortured, and burnt. If that cannot be done, formalities may be dispensed with and the culprit may be killed like an outlaw. That is to say, the principle of the Inquisition is murderous, and a man's opinion of the papacy is regulated and determined by his opinion about religious assassination. The controversy, primarily, is not about problems of theology: it is about the spiritual state of a man's soul, who is the defender, the promoter, the accomplice of murder."

This view, to which the Ultramontane reply would be interesting, is the explanation at once of Acton's "deep aversion to Newman" and of his theological orthodoxy. It is the moral and political obliquity of Ultramontaniam as defended in practice that was burnt into his soul. His Catholicity was at the bottom of his detestation of Vaticanism. The same feeling is the root of his admiration for Gladstone. It is as the great anti-Machiavel that he appealed to Acton, though of course his talents and personality had their effect, even apart from this. Yet it is clear that this is the governing thought. If Gladstone resigns, he says,

"the idea that politics is an affair of principle, that it is an affair of morality, that it touches eternal interests as much as vices and virtues do in private life, that idea will not live in the party."

"I begged my friend to dismiss sympathies for principles, and to understand that there are in the world men who treat politics as the art of doing on the largest scale what is right. Most politicians would be ashamed of having done any considerable thing because it was right from no motive power more clever than duty."

These passages illustrate the central idea of Acton's politics. Their application to particular facts is, of course, another matter. But they show that his career was all of a piece. His studies, his anti-curialism, his Liberalism, all have their root in a character, despite its subtleties and even mystery, unusually simple. His passion for the absolute authority of conscience led him to clarify the sources of thought, and to accumulate an armoury of knowledge; it marshalled him on the side of Dollinger and Dupanloup against such ecclesiastical intriguers as Antonelli; it made him a convinced Liberal (though he was not a democrat) in politics. This, too, was the secret of his remaining for so many years the untiring adviser of the man whom, rightly or wrongly, he believed superior to ordinary politicians, not so much by virtue of his abilities as his devotion to justice, and the lofty earnestness with which he pursued as a divine vocation that art of politics which, to some, is no more than an amusement and no less than a bore, to others either a game or a trade.

The Diary of Sir John Moore. Edited by Major-General Sir J. F. Maurice, K.C.B. 2 vols. (Arnold.)

THE discovery, after ninety years, of the lost diary of Sir John Moore, covering the

whole of his war service from 1793 to December, 1808, is one of the most interesting and fortunate events of recent literary history. Sir Frederic Maurice, an enthusiastic admirer of the general, has reprinted it, with a running commentary between the chapters, which forms somewhat more than a series of notes, but does not exactly amount to a formal biography. It has evidently been a labour of love to him to work out Moore's career. He has aimed, to use his own words, at "restoring to our own Valhalla one of the grandest figures that ever adorned it."

Sir John Moore was a gallant and accomplished soldier, enthusiastically fond of his profession, skilful in action, and kind and considerate to his subordinates, who, one and all, loved him with that personal devotion which the more frigid Wellington could never win. He distinguished himself by his admirable conduct as a regimental commander in Corsica, as a brigadier in the West Indies, as a divisional general in Holland and Egypt. Finally, he had the glory of foiling Napoleon in Spain: his celebrated march to Sahagun and retreat to Corunna wrecked the emperor's triumphant advance from Bayonne to Lisbon, by drawing into a remote corner of Spain the main field army which had been destined for the conquest of Portugal and Andalusia. Every competent student of military history respects his talents, sympathizes with his trials, and regrets the untimely end of one who fell just as he had gained his first battle as commander-in-chief. But to maintain that he was impeccable and infallible, or that the Corunna campaign was "the boldest, the most successful, the most brilliant stroke of war of all time," argues a want of balance of mind in his biographer which is likely to do Moore's reputation more harm than good. For when invited to worship a worthy and capable man as a demigod, poor human nature revolts, and proceeds to point out the faults and failings of the idol, which it would have been content to leave to oblivion if only the hierophant's panegyrics had been a little less shrill.

Moore—his diary proves it page after page—was a man self-conscious, touchy, and morbidly anxious about his own military reputation. As one who served under him wrote, a short time after his death,—

"a somewhat gloomy cast of mind, conjoined with too much sensibility for his iron-hearted profession, accustomed him to look rather on the dark than on the bright side of affairs."

Comparing his diary and correspondence with Wellesley's letters, we miss the self-confidence which was such a strong point in the younger and greater general. Moore seldom starts on a campaign without making gloomy notes in his pocket-book. When marching against the Wexford insurgents of 1798 he "considers that now a regular war in this country is certain," which happily proved not to be the case. When sailing to Egypt with Abercrombie, he "cannot but think the enterprise in which we are about to engage extremely hazardous and doubtful in its event." When directed by Castle-reagh to take his 10,000 men to join Dalrymple's army in Portugal, in 1808, he turned back at the door to give the minister the valedictory words: "Remember, my

lord, I protest against this expedition, and foretell its failure." He held that Portugal could never be defended:—

"It is not defensible against a superior force.If the French succeed in Spain it will be vain to attempt to resist them in Portugal..... We might check the progress of the enemy while the stores are embarking and arrangements being made for taking off the army. Beyond this the defence of Portugal should not be thought of."

Finally, when starting on his great march to Sahagun, the finest stroke of his life, he was so diffident of the result of his own inspiration that he wrote to Castlereagh that he feared "that it would be attended by no other advantage than the character it will attach to the British arms," even if incidentally he might succeed in inflicting a check on Soult's corps. He did not succeed in catching Soult, yet (contrary to his own forebodings) he saved Spain, since he drew Napoleon away to the north.

Moore's second main weakness—psychologically, perhaps, connected with his natural tendency to look at the black side of affairs—was an inclination to impute paltry and unworthy motives to those with whose views he disagreed. His mantle, we may incidentally remark, has fallen on his biographer, whose reckless accusations of bias or falsification of evidence against the historians who have criticized his hero are often astounding. Now Moore had to do with many incapable, self-seeking, unconscientious men during his career, and did well to blame them. But he lavished the same innuendoes upon others who were undoubtedly men of capacity and honour, such as Lord Hood, Sir Gilbert Elliot, and Sir Arthur Wellesley. With all his limitations, Wellesley was as straight as a die; it is heartrending to find Moore writing of him as follows, concerning Vimiero:—

"It is said that if Sir Harry Burrard had not arrived Sir Arthur would have pursued [Junot], and we should have been in Lisbon in three days, and the French would all have been prisoners. Nobody considers it possible that if Sir Arthur had continued in command he might not have pursued: for people often propose when second what they would not undertake if first. There is no doubt that Sir Arthur was superseded at a most fortunate moment for him, after a successful action, but just as his difficulties were about to commence.....The proof that what remained to be done did not appear to him so easy, is that he approved and signed the preliminary articles [of the Convention of Cintra], which I never thought justifiable.....He was, perhaps, in some degree induced to recommend the preliminaries from an eagerness to have everything settled before the landing of my corps. This, however foolish, certainly had weight with him."

Seldom have more ungenerous sentences been penned. Wellesley's behaviour to Moore had been admirable, as the latter grudgingly confessed when he wrote:—

"If he [Wellesley] is sincere, and I have no reason to doubt him, his conduct is very kind. If he should be otherwise, I am no worse than I was, for I said nothing to him that I would not have said to anybody."

To us, who know the state of the French army after Vimiero, with every battalion beaten to rags, and Kellermann proposing to take any terms he could get, "*pour nous tirer de la souricière*," nothing can appear more absurd than the suggestion that Wel-

lesley was acting a part when he urged Burrard to let him pursue the French and drive them into the sea.

But far worse is the case of Sir Gilbert Elliot. To read what Moore wrote in his diary concerning that excellent man is painful in the extreme. Take, for example, the following paltry sneer:—

"Whenever state and consequence is attended with no expense the Viceroy seems fond of them, but his house by no means contributes to the brilliancy or amusement of Bastia. It is open twice a week, lemonade is handed about, and there are cards. It is a mixture between a drawing-room and a conversazione, not much to the taste of the English."

Elliot hangs a soldier of the 69th for burglary. Moore remarks:—

"It is perhaps illiberal to impute motives to persons without very good foundation. The poor soldier, I dare say, deserved to be hanged; but I cannot help thinking that other motives than his deserts were the cause of his being hanged. The first was that the theft was committed on a Corsican (everything yields to what is Corsican); the second is to give the highest proof of his [Elliot's] power over the military. I may be wrong, but I am convinced that these reasons, more than those of justice, were the cause of the man's being executed."

Gilbert Elliot, of all men in the world, is accused of hanging soldiers for the arbitrary pleasure of showing his power over the army! Later the Viceroy is "full of folly and meanness," "shows a degree of harshness and want of feeling such as no one would expect," allows himself "to be actuated by the little, mean, illiberal, revengeful passions" of his Corsican adherents. Nor was it only to his diary that Moore confided such sayings; we find his own admission that he whispered in native ears "that the Viceroy was behaving like a child," and Elliot was, probably, not far wrong when he complained that the popular colonel was, consciously or unconsciously, doing his best to prejudice the Corsicans against him. Every one knows how the quarrel ended: Elliot asked Moore to refrain from criticizing his acts in public conversation, especially not to discuss them with Corsican politicians. Moore (we quote his own diary, which agrees perfectly well with Elliot's dispatch of October 20th, 1795, in the Record Office) replied

"that as long as he executed his military duty, he conceived he was at liberty to give his opinion of different measures, either of the Viceroy's or any other government, as often as those measures happened to be the subject of conversation."

Or as Elliot put it, "he stood on the rights of an Englishman to criticize any one, under any circumstances, and to any persons." But for the second in command of the army in a newly annexed protectorate to criticize the Viceroy's usage of natives could not be tolerated, and Elliot very naturally ordered Moore to quit the island.

We have said above that a morbid anxiety about his own professional reputation was another characteristic of Moore. Many passages could be quoted to bear this out; we choose only one from his diary in Ireland in the year 1798. He was in command of the Bandon district, which included the long bays of Bantry and Dingle, where the French had appeared during Grouchy's

expedition, and where it was thought that they might probably appear again. His immediate superior, commanding the whole armed force of Munster, was a Sir James Stuart, whom he describes as an incapable hypochondriac. The country-side was seething with rebellion, which actually broke out in the following month. Moore was, therefore, in a most responsible position, in charge of the first line of defence against an expected combination of French invasion and native disloyalty; the fate of the British dominion in Ireland might at any moment depend on his courage and ability. He saw this, and came to the astonishing conclusion that, as a disaster was probable, he had better obtain a transfer to some other field of employment as quickly as possible:—

"I have written in the most pressing terms to Col. Brownrigg [at the Horse Guards] to be withdrawn from Ireland.....Should an invasion be attempted there will be no head to direct, and no previous arrangements made: the scene will be disgraceful, and I wish to retire from it."

General Maurice is fond of comparing Moore to Leonidas. We can hardly, however, imagine the Spartan coming to the conclusion that Thermopylæ was indefensible, and the Boeotian militia were untrustworthy, and therefore begging the ephors to transfer him to the Isthmus or the corps of observation against Argos.

It is a misfortune that Moore's diary became short and spasmodic during his last great Spanish campaign, so that we get comparatively little help from it, just when it might have been most valuable in elucidation. Only eleven pages relate to the operations of the British army from the moment that it left Lisbon down to the departure from Sahagun, where the document breaks off. *En revanche* we have over a hundred pages of commentary from General Maurice. It would have been more valuable if he had set himself to writing a history of the advance and the retreat of Moore's army, instead of indulging in splenetic attacks on those who have criticized any of the details of that daring and fateful operation. Many of his comments are valuable, others are obviously incorrect; e.g., the statement that it was the want of food which forced Moore to hurry so hard during his retreat across Galicia. This statement merely shows that General Maurice has not read up all his authorities. There was a vast dépôt of provisions at Villafranca, and smaller ones at Betanzos and Lugo, which were kept up from the great storehouse at Corunna. The troops were not really in danger of starvation. As one of Moore's field-officers wrote, just after his return:—

"With regard to provisions the army was never really in want of them; the detachments from different corps might occasionally have not received regular rations, but this circumstance must be wholly imputed to the rapidity of our movements."

At Villafranca fourteen days' provisions were burnt in one holocaust:—

"The whole town seemed on fire with the conflagration caused by the destruction of stores and provisions; and so tenacious were the commissaries that they had guards posted round the biscuits and salt meat, to prevent the men as they passed from taking anything away."

At Betanzos Soult captured enough biscuit to feed his whole corps for four days. In fact, he lived all through his pursuit mainly on Moore's droppings, and not (as General Maurice supposes) by bringing up supplies from the rear.

We must make a final protest against General Maurice's hard dealings with his readers when giving the names of places. He makes it almost impossible to follow Moore on the map, by misspelling every possible hamlet. We note in a few pages "Galegas" for Golegao, "Gavido" for Goviao, "Liza" for Niza, "Seaumeros" for San Munoz, "Formillas" for Tordeillas, the "Casere" for the Zezere, all in the route from Lisbon. These cannot be Moore's mistakes, as he heard the names on the spot. The map reproduces all these errors, with the additional blunder of misrepresenting the routes of half of Moore's columns. Hope marched by Fontiveros and Peñaranda, not by Avila; Beresford went through Vizeu to Almeida, and did not stick to the Mondego; Craufurd (throughout misspelt Crauford) did not diverge from the route of the main army at La Baneza, but at Ponferrada. Nor are the early stages of his march represented with the least attempt at accuracy. The whole map, in short, is a snare.

A History of European Thought in the Nineteenth Century. By John Theodore Merz. Vols. I. and II. (Blackwood & Sons.)

(Second Notice.)

BESIDES the general objections stated in the previous article to the arguments by which Mr. Merz defends the writing of contemporary history, there is another that is perhaps still more serious. He likens his survey to a map "showing the many lines of thought which our age has cultivated." But can any age be fully understood, or the direction of its thought accurately ascertained, when it is taken by itself? If it receives the ideas of a previous age and finds its work in extending or correcting them—if it puts their value to the test of time and further experience—must not its own ideas undergo a similar test, and the accounts of profit and loss be settled by posterity alone? Who can trace its lines or pronounce upon the result of all its intellectual activities, as distinct from its aims and aspirations, without a knowledge of their issues? The issues may, in part at least, be the reverse of those which were expected.

An example is to hand from these volumes themselves. They bear abundant witness to the fact that the character of the nineteenth century was largely determined at the very outset by the political, social, and mental revolution which was then sweeping over Europe like a storm. That the forces from which this storm gathered were the product of the eighteenth century is duly noted, but the admission is also made that the subsequent development was not altogether their logical consequence, that the destructive influences then in action have not marked out any new line of thought, and that even the idealistic philosophy which had its root in Kant's critical efforts was succeeded by "a shallow materialism and a hopeless scepticism."

The nineteenth century, we are told, as contrasted with the eighteenth, was more thorough in all it did, but it also took certain steps backward: it tried to go to the root of things and build on newly prepared ground, and, simultaneously with the attempt, it returned to historical institutions and beliefs in the desire to discover whatever of truth or significance they possessed. That is to say, it passed judgment on the eighteenth century by showing that much of the philosophy of that age was superficial and many of its ideals impracticable. There can be little doubt that the twentieth will perform a similar office for the age which Mr. Merz describes as at once radical and reactionary. Unless all experience is belied, the future historian will have to record that some at least of the doctrines which appeared so important to contemporaries were inferior in value and interest to others which attracted little attention; that tendencies from which a great deal was hoped proved barren of lasting effect; and that the direction of thought was not always what it seemed to be to those who had a share in it.

These objections, however, will plainly find their chief application in the history of the philosophical and religious thought of the century. They in no way detract from the excellence of so much of Mr. Merz's undertaking as is now published. In beginning his survey with the development of natural science and the solid results thus attained, he pays his tribute to the commonly accepted view that it was the methods adopted in this branch of knowledge which contributed most to the progress achieved. Of the manner in which he has discharged this portion of his task little can be said but in praise. Whatever criticisms can be made on the order and arrangement of his narrative arise in the main out of the difficulties which any such a record must encounter. Repetitions there are, and in the intricacies of the subject repetitions are inevitable; nay, in many cases they conduce to clearness. The notes are very numerous and often very long, but they are scarcely less worth reading than the text, and they contain a personal or biographical element which reinforces the interest of the narrative, and prevents it from becoming too severe. That the narrative is severe cannot, indeed, be denied. On the other hand, it is always lucid, at least to those who have some previous acquaintance with the problems treated, and even upon those who are not so equipped it makes no very oppressive demands.

To each class of readers equally there are features of the work which, from the mere fact of their general interest at the present moment, can hardly fail to make a strong appeal—in particular, the three chapters dealing with the development of the scientific spirit in France, Germany, and England. They are chapters to be pondered by all who are really concerned for the progress of knowledge and culture among us. Mr. Merz refers more than once to Bacon's great schemes for the advancement and unification of knowledge, but he has to go outside the country to see them in any degree realized. He shows how in the earlier part of the century the cause of science was promoted in France by the system of academies,

and the wise liberality of governments, both republican and monarchical, in founding institutions like the École Normale and the École Polytechnique; and, again, how a similar end was served in Germany by the character and influence of the national universities. He points to the certainty that in both countries much was achieved by the co-operation thus afforded which would otherwise not have been achieved at all, or would have been effected by individual effort only after great delay and waste of energy; that the genius of the French for exact research and clear expression derived nothing but encouragement from their schools and academies; and that the ideal of the Germans as expressed in the word *Wissenschaft* was at once developed and attained by the distinguishing advantages which they can claim for their great centres of learning. He describes how Cuvier, for instance, in applying the methods of exact research to natural history, to comparative anatomy, and to palæontology, found in the old Académie des Sciences a means of organizing the study of these and other branches of science, without which, as Mr. Merz truly observes, "the growing bulk of accumulated knowledge becomes chaotic and unmanageable," and how, when the same methods were introduced into Germany during the second quarter of the century, they flowed easily and rapidly in the channels already prepared for their reception. Nay, further, they were attended there by still more admirable results, because they combined with two aims specially fostered by the existing schools of thought—the native desire for exhaustive knowledge, and the philosophical effort to arrive at underlying principles which is of the essence of all sound criticism. So much has division of labour and community of purpose done in this respect that it is scarcely an exaggeration to say, with Mr. Merz, that

"the history of science in France and Germany during the first half of the nineteenth century is identical with the history of two great organizations, the Paris Institute and the German universities. It is to them that we owe nearly all the great scientific work in the two countries: to the former we owe the modern methods of scientific work,....to the latter we owe pre-eminently the diffusion and widespread application of those methods."

When he turns to England, however, he is obliged to admit that in the things of the mind we are not distinguished for corporate effort, and that, be the good effects of our individualism what they may, the ill effects are very marked. British science, he says, "has refused to congregate in distinct schools and institutions or to be localised in definite centres. The Royal Society, the Royal Institution, the British Association, and many other smaller societies, have all more or less started with the programme of Lord Bacon, and have failed to realise it: everywhere the schemes of co-operation or organised scientific research have encountered the opposition of individual pursuits or of local interests."

No one who knows anything of the inner history of some of our learned societies will be able to deny the general truth of these words, or fail to be aware that the individual pursuits in question are not always carried on for the advancement of science. Great ideas have been long unappreciated at home,

important discoveries have been first put to their practical use abroad, for no other reason than that we have lacked, and in a large measure still lack, the necessary organization for combined labour. Mr. Merz may, indeed, draw a distinction in this respect between the earlier and the later half of the century, to the advantage of the later, when facilities for the international exchange of ideas were much increased. He may grant that the British Association, at least, has done considerable service in bringing about joint action, and in enlightening the educated classes on the progress of science, although here, too, as elsewhere, the baneful spirit of party and the methods of agitation have not been absent. He has to point out that the English universities, in attempting to provide a liberal education for the many, have seldom been able to rise to that higher instruction of the few which has been the ideal of the German, and that the Scotch universities, sharing some of the character of the German, have produced a system more conducive to the progress of study and research. Yet, when all is said, he cannot but record that men of science in this country in the earlier half of the century laboured as a rule in isolation, and did their work, great as it was, in a seemingly casual and accidental fashion. That their ideas were often very brilliant; that native reliance on individual powers fostered the growth of genius, if also of eccentricity; that, with no schools or academies ready to train and encourage them, they had direct recourse to nature herself, is set forth impartially, strongly, and even with some trace of emotion. These may be the features of the national genius—it is on them rather than on defects and failures that Mr. Merz wishes to dwell; but although the defects are of a kind which could be remedied without any detriment to that genius, they show little sign of being overcome. On the contrary, they continue to produce untoward results to an extent possibly greater than he allows when he is dealing with natural science. In a future volume, for example, he will have another opportunity for emphasizing the benefits to knowledge as a whole which are generally secured elsewhere and might be obtained here by mutual assistance and common effort. When he comes to describe our attempts to organize philosophical and historical learning, and to facilitate their progress side by side with that of natural science, he will have to mention the founding of the British Academy. He will then have to tell how the spirit pervading the majority of the Fellows of the Royal Society at the commencement of the twentieth century was averse to adopting the comprehensive ideas cherished by those who created it in the seventeenth, and how philosophical and historical learning, although clearly within the scope of its charter, was refused recognition among the branches of knowledge for which it ought to provide, and had to undertake the task of establishing an entirely separate society of its own. In spite of the example set by renowned academies abroad in uniting these great departments of study and research under one organization, and thus promoting their solidarity, we persevere in a system which encourages the belief that

the interests of philosophy and history and of natural science are in some way opposed to each other.

The chapters in which Mr. Merz records the progress of the special sciences during the nineteenth century exhibit a very uncommon grasp of scientific method, and an amount and variety of knowledge which are no less remarkable. He consistently describes these special sciences as views or aspects of nature, or, again, as the leading ideas under which research is conducted; and so he keeps everywhere before him that unification of thought to which any philosopher worthy of the name must direct his aim. In the course of his survey we are reminded again and again that notwithstanding our indifference to corporate effort, although not because of it, England has been the home of many of the greatest achievements in science. Such large generalizations, he tells us, as are expressed in the terms "attraction," "atoms," "undulations," "development," may, no doubt, be traced to antiquity, but only in the last three hundred years have they been reduced to precise statement, and reduced in each case by Englishmen. What Newton did for the theory of gravitation and modern astronomy; what Dalton did for the atomic theory, open to criticism as some of its developments may be; what Young did for the undulatory theory of light, to whatever difficulties that theory may lead; and what Darwin did for the theory of evolution and for the study of the vast problems of variation and heredity, be natural selection destined to prove a large or a small factor in the evolutionary process—these contributions to natural science take a very prominent place in the panorama which Mr. Merz unfolds to our gaze. That the contributions of Lamarck, Laplace, Cuvier, Saint-Hilaire, Lavoisier, Lagrange, Pasteur, in France, or of Goethe, Oken, Humboldt, Liebig, Baer, Haeckel, Helmholtz, Du Bois-Reymond, in Germany, to mention no others in either country, or of those happily still living, like Lord Kelvin, are also appreciated to the full, need hardly be said. Nor does he ignore or belittle any idea suggested by minor workers which, however humbly or slightly, has marked a step in advance. Here, indeed, he cites many names which will hardly be familiar to any but an encyclopedic student like himself.

A detailed review of these chapters—even were it possible within the limits of our space—could be of value only if undertaken by a committee of writers who had severally made the subjects discussed their own. But, as already noted, the way in which Mr. Merz presents the aims and methods of the special sciences, and indicates the leading results which they have achieved, endows his pages with a general interest. He treats first of all of what he calls the abstract study of natural phenomena. By this he means, of course, the study which proceeds by abstract reflection on one or two of their special properties which are marked off temporarily for the purpose. But he also—somewhat curiously perhaps—includes in it the study which, as he says, abstracts or removes such objects from their natural surroundings to the laboratory and investigates them there—a procedure common to

many sciences which are certainly not abstract. Be that as it may, under this head he describes the progress of astronomy, and his exposition deals with some topics, like electricity and magnetism, which are not popularly associated with that branch of knowledge; he gives a very interesting account of the atomic theory and the part which it has played in the development of chemistry and physics; he then passes to the applications of the kinetic theory, chiefly in regard to the problem of the ether; and finally, he sums up his observations thus far in a survey of the whole achievement of the century in the domain of general physics, with special attention to that conception of energy which he calls the greatest of all exact generalizations. He dwells, too, on the useful results to art and industry which the removal of natural objects to the laboratory has sometimes produced. Opposed to this method—although the opposition may easily be exaggerated—is the method more commonly prevailing, he thinks, in the descriptive sciences, which investigates actually existing forms. It is a method that studies natural objects in their environment, and inspires not only much of the science, but much also of the poetry and the art, of the century. It has found, as Mr. Merz points out, two agencies at work by which it has been greatly developed: one, the spirit of exploration which leads to the vast laboratory of nature herself; the other, the medical interest, which in this, as in other ages, has proved a powerful incentive to scientific research.

After a chapter devoted to the progress made in the knowledge of types and forms, in which Owen's contributions receive more justice than was done to them by some of his contemporaries, he proceeds to what for the majority of readers will probably be the most attractive portions of his narrative—the account, namely, which he gives of the development of the theory of evolution on the one hand, and on the other of the science which investigates life itself and the supreme form of life, consciousness and mind. On these great subjects, much as he has to say, it is impossible not to wish that he had said even more, or that some of the very important matter relegated to the notes—for instance, the speculations on sexual selection—had found a place in the text. He speaks of the genetic view of nature, and prefers the term "genesis" to "evolution," because, although "evolution" was known and used abroad in a general application in science and literature before it was monopolized here for a special conception, it has also, he urges, come to be identified with Spencer's philosophical teaching, which includes some features not peculiar to natural science. This is an argument, however, which cuts both ways, and it might perhaps have suggested to Mr. Merz the propriety of giving the term "evolution" that extended scope which it ought to possess in this country. Another question of a similar kind is raised by his use of the term "vitalistic view of nature," where "biology" might have been expected, and was, as it seems, even first used by himself. An observation of Huxley's on the substitution of "biology" for the old term "natural history" as denoting the sciences which treat of living things, whether animals

or plants, appears to have led Mr. Merz to the conclusion that "vitalistic" would be the appropriate term for those aspects of biology which deal specially with the principles and phenomena of life itself. To this there is the obvious objection, however, which he does not meet, that the term is too suggestive of the beliefs and doctrines of Vitalists like Bichat; but he does not meet it, perhaps, because he recognizes that the attempt, so largely made towards the middle of the century, to explain life as the result of mechanical, physical, or chemical processes, has not succeeded.

The chapter on the "genetic view of nature," besides tracing the application of the theory of evolution to purely scientific problems, contains two or three incidental observations which invite attention. Apologetic literature, rendered unnecessary in Germany by the existence of a scientific theology, and deprived of all credit in France by secularism and the duplicities of cynics like Voltaire, is pronounced to be a striking feature of English thought, although Chambers's 'Vestiges' was the last book of the sort in which men of science took any great interest. Such attempts can attract only when they represent the inspiration of a poet or the creed of one of those soaring intellects which seldom appear, and they are gradually yielding to the conviction that science and religion emanate from two separate centres. Hence, says Mr. Merz, the popular mind will probably discover its best support for the feeling that they are ultimately reconcilable in the example of the illustrious thinkers in whom the highest scientific achievement has been united with a religious spirit.

Another attractive passage is the comparison and contrast which he draws between Newton and Darwin, showing that natural selection is only one of the many factors at work in the evolution of living beings, and is not, like universal gravity, a prime force; and again, that just as Newton's fame rests chiefly on the general foundation of dynamics and natural philosophy which he laid, so Darwin's depends on the new conception which he introduced into the study of nature as a whole, although the laws of variation and heredity, which would correspond to Newton's laws of motion, have not yet been laid bare. Further, Mr. Merz notes the assistance which has been given to the cause of Darwinism by the philosophical ideas of evolution, largely through Spencer's efforts, and how an attempt to fill up the broken lines of the development and descent which Darwinism postulates has been brilliantly made by Haeckel. Conjectural though this attempt may be, it has done much to widen our view, and to show once more that the ultimate problems of science are also philosophical problems. Some of these are, indeed, examined in the chapter on "the psycho-physical view of nature," and some of the methods employed and the problems involved are thus briefly stated; but the narrative suffers some disadvantage in the circumstance that a full discussion of the bearings of the view in question is necessarily deferred to the later instalment of the history. The purely scientific interest comes by its own again in the following chapter, on

what is here called, with some novelty, "the statistical view of nature." The first part of the work then concludes with an account of the development of mathematical thought, which is apparently the earliest attempt to embrace that subject in any general record of intellectual progress.

The grasp and perspicacity which these twelve hundred pages exhibit arouse a lively expectation that when Mr. Merz passes to the philosophical and religious thought of the nineteenth century he will be no less successful in delineating their main features. The task, however, will be still more difficult than that which he has now discharged.

Lord Cardwell at the War Office: a History of his Administration, 1868-1874. By General Sir Robert Biddulph, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (Murray.)

CARDWELL'S praise is now in all men's mouths, and Sir Robert Biddulph's book being so admirably done as to form a model work of its description, there is little to be said in the way of comment upon the successes of the statesman's career. It is more necessary, indeed, at the moment, to point out any defects that may be found in the statement of his views with regard to the War Office, which, owing to the present prominence of those deeply committed to them, may, unless criticized, carry too weighty an authority.

Lord Cardwell's views have indeed been greatly modified by those who have done lip-service to his ideas. We read, for example, in this volume, that it was an essential of Lord Cardwell's schemes to discontinue "the idle plan of offering pensions to induce worn-out men to continue in the service." But recent times have seen this plan revived, and a large number of men serving under long-service conditions unknown in any other country are now borne on army votes. The militia were never brought up to the strength nor given the position that Cardwell contemplated, and, while he saved money by withdrawing troops from colonial service, the number of men in the colonies has now again been vastly increased. Sir Robert Biddulph writes of "the laxity that has crept in of late years." Although the author tells us that his pages had gone to press before the publication of the first part of the Report of Lord Esher's Committee, yet we cannot but think that in his warning against confiding "to those who are not subject to the head of that department the power of practically controlling the management," a course which "may obtain the temporary applause of ill-informed critics," he had some thought in his mind as to the present position.

But for what we are told of Cardwell's memorandum of December 3rd, 1868, we should have been inclined to point out that the navy is hardly named in the volume, and plays no part in that statesman's schemes, which seemed to contemplate isolated action by the army. It is, however, stated at the end of the book that he desired to see the Cabinet Ministers separately administering the War Office and the Admiralty

"both.....subject to one Secretary of State, a Minister of Defence, whose duty it would be

to co-ordinate all the forces of the kingdom.There was no one to decide between them, except the Prime Minister, who was not really in a position to give a scientific decision based on a proper knowledge of the merits of the case. This defect has since led to the constitution of a Council of Defence composed of Cabinet Ministers whose function it is, presumably, to deal with such matters. But this is obviously an imperfect arrangement."

Sir Robert Biddulph then states that

"when the late war broke out, no instructions were given to the Commanders, either of the army or the navy. Such a circumstance could hardly have occurred in former times."

A more serious criticism, in face of this memorandum of December, 1868, concerns the linked-battalion system. Inasmuch as it is likely that that system is about to be either destroyed or broken in upon, it is interesting to study the grounds given by Lord Cardwell for its institution. Sir Robert Biddulph claims, as a main advantage of "a double-battalion system," that it

"placed the infantry on a settled basis (as regards number of battalions) below which it could not be reduced, but which could be expanded indefinitely by adding battalions to existing regiments.....He was thus enabled successfully to resist demands for reduction made on the sole ground of saving money. Similar demands have indeed since been made the excuse for reducing the number of men in the home battalions to an extent which has seriously interfered with the working of the system, but it has effectually prevented the reduction of the 'cadres.'"

Sir Robert Biddulph points out that it was the higher proportion of foreign service to that of service at home which would have been a fatal difficulty in Cardwell's way, and which led to his first step of "withdrawal of troops from distant stations." Cardwell had, after the first withdrawal, to face the retention in India, the colonies, and the coaling stations, altogether of only 91,000 men, his allowance for South Africa being 1,000 men. The white garrison of India has now been increased, Egypt has been occupied, and in South Africa we have to face the retention of at least 20,000 more than Cardwell contemplated. Sir Robert Biddulph chronicles the fact that notice had been given as early as 1866 to the Governor of the Cape that the policy of withdrawal of troops

"must at no distant time be applied to the Cape Colony. That policy was carried into effect by the Earl of Carnarvon,.....Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1866-1867."

He does not mention the enormous difficulty in the way of the present working of the linked-battalion system caused by the existing state of things in South Africa. But he tells us that

"the occupation of Egypt in 1882 made a permanent increase to the number of battalions serving abroad, and at once upset the equilibrium which had been established in 1872..... It was an essential part of the scheme that when both line battalions were abroad, the depot should be completed to a full battalion to serve as a training battalion for recruits. This was not done. Any failure therefore has been due, not to any fault in the scheme, but to the scheme not having been carried out."

Sir Robert Biddulph shows that it was on this question that Cardwell fell out with Gladstone in the winter of 1873-4, to such an

extent that the date of the dissolution of 1874 was affected by it. He says that Gladstone insisted on a further reduction in the regular forces, and that Cardwell

"considered that he had already reduced the men.....to the lowest point compatible with the good of the public service."

But Sir Robert Biddulph himself is by no means a thick-and-thin supporter of the double-battalion system. He ridicules "the craving for uniformity, which is so strongly developed by military training." He points out that the

"Guards are formed in regiments of three battalions.....and their organization has been found well suited to their requirements in time of war,"

and he declares that

"the addition of a third battalion to existing regiments appears to be the most economical and advantageous method of meeting the increasing requirements of our expanding empire."

There are few errors or even doubtful points to be found in this excellent volume. It is not the case that the changes in the Surveyor-Generalship of the Ordnance show that "a well-considered administrative scheme was.....wrecked in order to add another salaried appointment to those given to political partisans." The difficulty was that Sir Henry Storks could hardly find a seat in Parliament, and that, of all difficult people to place, the clever soldier, put in for purely administrative reasons, was one of the most difficult for whom to find a seat from a democratic constituency.

The statement, "In 1869, corporal punishment was abolished in consequence of a resolution of the House of Commons," is insufficient. Flogging remained as a war punishment, and the tremendous Parliamentary struggle initiated by Parnell which produced the quarrel between Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain belonged, of course, to a far later period.

The account of Cardwell's increase of the soldier's pay suggests that he gave the infantry private "the clear shilling." That unfortunate man has frequently been misled by statements to this effect, but the last increase of pay was based on grounds which show that Cardwell's changes were very far from having brought him into that much-desired position.

NEW NOVELS.

Dwala. By George Calderon. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THIS book is a satire upon modern society life and politics in England. In a spirit of comedy it probes deeply; in a vein which at times approaches pure farce, it essays the exposure of national failings and social corruptness. Further, one is reminded of Swift, the master of this art, by the fact that the central figure of the story is not human at all, but an anthropoid ape, or, rather, a creature which is supposed to be the Missing Link. In the beginning we find this creature conversing with an American in Borneo. The American is its discoverer and teacher, and is now on the eve of setting out for England with his curious find, to join his employer, and "the Show" in which he proposes to exhibit his talking ape. Indiscreetly, the American

allows it to appear that he means to take the creature in a hutch on the ship, as a beast, and not to allow it to wear clothes or play the man again until England is reached. Enraged by this, the powerful animal smashes up the hutch, and makes its escape into the jungle. Presently, hankering after the society of human creatures, it enters a native village, and by the villagers is hailed as a sort of king or god. Here the creature is given its name of Dwala, which means the God of the Two Names. The villagers slaughter a number of English prospectors, and this leads to their destruction by English troops, and the capture of Dwala. Now, owing to the fussy intervention of a travelling English M.P., Dwala, regarded as a deposed prince, is awarded a grant of two thousand a year, and later, by decision of the Privy Council, is given rights in certain gold-bearing territory which represents half a million sterling a year to him. Thus Prince Dwala becomes a great personage, and as such is established by the Colonial Office in a Park Lane mansion. All this is done in the first quarter of the book. The remaining three-quarters contain the story's real purport, its scathing satire of modern society life and modern politics. This should be read by every one. One of the marks of the soundness of the workmanship is the fact that, to the very end, a sort of grotesque pathos attaches to the figure of Dwala. It is a daring, original, and very clever piece of work.

Green Mansions. By W. H. Hudson. (Duckworth & Co.)

THIS is a very remarkable romance, the first, we believe, that this author has produced. Its sub-title is 'A Romance of the Tropical Forest,' and the forest is that of Guayana in South America. Mr. Hudson has proved before now that it would be very hard to find a writer better qualified than himself to handle tropical South America in literature. Another writer who knows his South America very well, Mr. Cunningham Graham, said, in dedicating a recent book of his to Mr. W. H. Hudson:—

"He knows the disappearing Indians and can feel with them. He also knows the descendants of their conquerors, and whilst doing justice to the gallantry and indomitable perseverance of their ancestors, can yet make due allowance for their faults."

All this is true; but we may go a step further, and say that Mr. Hudson's mental attitude toward the Indian of South America, whilst scarcely less picturesque when reduced to prose, is a great deal more sound and far-seeing than that which Mr. Cunningham Graham displays so alluringly in two or three of his books. The last-named author seems to have seen the picturesqueness of the South American Indians, their history and their present position, with remarkable clearness and keen literary appreciation. He has not cared to look further, whereas Mr. Hudson has seen into the very souls of the men themselves, as well as noted their picturesqueness with appreciation. A young Venezuelan is obliged to leave his home, as the result of some political intrigue in which he has been concerned in that hot-blooded land of revolutions. This young

man tells his own story, in later life, and that story is the 'Romance of the Tropical Forest' of the book's sub-title. He wanders in unexplored tropical wilds, and lives in an Indian village, as an Indian. He comes upon a strange and beautiful girl, living with her grandfather in the heart of a forest; a creature somewhat less and somewhat more than human, with a language of her own, and an intimacy with the animal and vegetable life of the forest which cannot be approached even by native Indians, who, for their part, regard this girl with fear and loathing, as a malevolent spirit. The teller of the story finds her human, however, and soon grows to love her. Then comes tragedy of a very poignant sort, and our previous impression that the author was under no sort of delusions regarding the character of the native Indian becomes a certainty. It is a fine piece of work, purely romantic, and, though written in very sound prose, purely poetical. The descriptions of forest scenery are exquisite, and no less exquisite are the passages which describe the strange, half-supernatural creature, whose pursuit by the teller of the story forms a wonderful idyll of savage life. It is a book which should on no account be missed by those who appreciate what is rare and fine in fiction.

The Prince of Lisnover. By Grace Rhys. (Methuen & Co.)

THE hero of this tale is part grand, part pitiful, on the whole a fine creation or re-creation of what is going or gone. It is to be hoped, though rather against hope, that no rash, ill-advised reviewer will liken the Prince of Lisnover to that other man of sorrows King Lear; but, indeed, the appetite for comparison, lacking all sense of proportion, seems to grow by what it feeds on. This book and its people are Irish in colour and feeling, with something of that unqualifiable, ever-varying stuff the soul of all things Irish. Like 'Mary Dominic,' another book by the same author, it has many touches of quaint elfin-like humour hovering betwixt tears and laughter. To realize the personality of the fallen prince, as he is called by the courtesy of the country folk, though his princedom has lapsed for many generations, is to realize something of the past conditions and hereditary instincts of a people fallen now on less happy days. The O'Gara may be only understood and found sympathetic in so far as a reader is able to perceive and sympathize with curious survivals in a haunted and haunting old country. Feeling, not reason, was and is its key-note—still more was it so in the sixties, the epoch of this story. At this time the O'Gara is living on the chance bounties of those he treats as subjects, as his forefathers did before him. But the new spirit is already extinguishing the old sentiment and the old knowledge, and the offerings on the threshold of the deserted ruined mill where he has made his lair grow daily more grudging. The old man makes a fine yet a pathetic figure in his ignorance of the changes that have come about, his pride of race in fallen fortunes, his childlike simplicity and belief in his "rights." In spite of arrogance and quick wrath, he is a genial old giant, not above accepting a poached pheasant or a rabbit,

yet always ready to avenge an insult or slay an hereditary foe. There are other figures, too, interesting, winning, or amusing. But the rest of the story and the people may be left to speak for themselves. The desolate grandeur of the scenery is impressive, so is the sapping and mining of old ideas and manners. The death of this old man of the mountains and woods is in places too long drawn out and over emphasized. Yet one likes nearly all of it.

A Ladder of Tears. By G. Colmore. (Constable & Co.)

LIKE many thoughtful observers of human nature, this author has a tendency to regard it exclusively from its more melancholy aspect. The incontrovertible joy of living, in any circumstances and for whatever purpose, which arises from strong vitality finds no place in her writing. That virtue shall be actively rewarded is no part of her creed. The only ultimate compensation for the troubles of her youth permitted to the woman, whose autobiography of her inner life is laid before us, is Nirvana in her middle age—Nirvana, which somewhere in the book is interpreted to mean "the Peace which passeth all understanding," and which in this case is derived from the final sacrifice of personal happiness to what can only be regarded as a distorted sense of duty. Yet it would be unfair to condemn Mrs. West as morbid because in this remarkable piece of self-analysis we are allowed a close view of the thoughts and motives by which she is influenced. There is an almost painful realism of detail in the account of her young life with her elderly husband and his half-witted sons. But the heroine may be regarded as a natural and attractive young woman, with a high sense of wifely duty, prepared to enjoy herself when possible until the mystical element in her character, fed by loneliness and contact with similar temperament, thrusts her into the unnatural and unsatisfactory calm in which we leave her. The book is dreary as a whole, but there are some light and even humorous passages, and we note a vivid touch in the portrayal of the little things of daily life, which goes far to give the characters a strong suggestion of reality.

The Triumph of Mrs. St. George. By Percy White. (Nash.)

"THE world's a conventional place," says one of the well-known London types in Mr. White's new novel; "that's why it's so easy to live in it." Mrs. St. George, though she eventually does the conventional thing—in fiction—for a woman in her position, finds the world rather an easy place to die in. She is a "prophetess, seer, crystal-gazer, fortune-teller," to whose mysterious rooms in Bond Street, attracted by her beauty, all kinds of fashionable idlers flock. Among the men who come under her magic spell is Col. Foulerton, who, returning to England after fifteen years of service in Nigeria, discovers that she is strangely interested in the young son of a dead comrade, of whom he is the guardian. This schoolboy is delightfully drawn, and is perhaps the most lifelike figure in the story. Starting with a strong prejudice against the beautiful prophetees

with "the pale eyelids," the simple-hearted colonel, about whose character there is a Newcome-like touch, ends by marrying her. That is the triumph of Mrs. St. George; but exposure and defeat follow swiftly upon its heels. The colonel, tearing the veil from her past, finds her to be the faithless woman whom his dead comrade had taught him to despise as the most heartless of her sex. Looking in vain for pardon, she conveniently solves the problem of her husband's future by means of a little box of deadly poison. This conventional death of the versatile adventuress is the most unconvincing incident in the whole book. With Mr. White, however, the story is not the thing. What his characters say is more important than what they do—how they are drawn more interesting than how they end. In none of the novels that have gone to make his reputation as a satirist of certain phases of West-End life is the dialogue more sparkling or the character-drawing more vivacious. Those who like their fiction to be up to date will be gratified to find that tariff reform is among the topics to which Mr. White does not fail to refer.

The Lion of Gersau. By Sirrah. (Heinemann.)

NOT much is required for the composition of a story such as this. A few weeks' stay at one of the many hotels at Lucerne, a knowledge of the objects of interest in the neighbourhood, some little acquaintance with the types and phases of hotel life, a thin and not very probable plot, are the main materials necessary for manufacturing such a narrative. The lion of Gersau is very tame; truly he will roar you like any sucking dove.

Tally. By Emily Pearson Finnemore. (Hurst & Blackett.)

MRS. FINNEMORE has produced another interesting story of considerable merit; her powers of observation and imagination have stood her in good stead, and we have as the result a tale of the country-side with a real human interest, well sustained to the last page. We may take leave to doubt whether the disastrous marriage of chap. vii., on which the whole plot depends, is within the bounds of possibility; we may question the reasonableness of Tally's own marriage; and we may hesitate to accept as part of the heroine the deep and subtle spirit which prompts the last tragic act of this sad story; but we gladly admit that it shows power, insight, and sympathy in no common degree. Sad as it is, it is probably no sadder than the life-tragedy of many a woman in that class to which Tally belonged.

SCOTCH HISTORY.

Miscellany of the Scottish History Society. Vol. II. (Edinburgh, T. & A. Constable, for the Scottish History Society.)—This collection contains, in chronological order, many Scottish documents of great interest. The first contribution, 'The Scottish Kings' Household,' printed from a MS. at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, gives a valuable account of the officers of the Scottish kings. The learned editor, Miss Mary Bateson, inclines to the belief that the MS. dates from before 1309, as a Knight Templar is Almoner, and that it was

perhaps drawn up by one of the Scottish Commissioners attending the London Assembly of September, 1305, though this is by no means certain, and it may owe its existence instead to John Balliol. One notes that through the Almoner the king's charity reached his old servants, and even "ses poures bondes q' ne se poent alder." In 'The Scottish Nation in the University of Orleans, 1336-1538,' Prof. Kirkpatrick has added greatly to our knowledge of the sources of Scottish jurisprudence. Early in the fourteenth century Scottish students flocked to the University of Orleans, the great teaching school of Civil Law after it was forbidden to be taught at Paris, and it was from Orleans that they learned that subject, although the Court of Session was in 1532 modelled after the *Parlement* of Paris. The Scottish "Nation" existed at Orleans until 1538, and adopted in part the statutes of the German "Nation" there, but also produced certain additional statutes of their own, which, with a list of the procurators, are printed for the first time, with three fine reproductions from the original MS.

Mr. R. S. Rait contributes the 'Muster Roll of the French Garrison,' under Mr. Caronant in 1553, at Dunbar, one of the towns in which the Scots Parliament found it necessary to retain their foreign allies. The tract 'De Antiquitate Christiane Religionis apud Scotos,' by the Jesuit George Thomson, an appeal to Catholics in 1594 to support the Scots College at Douay, is, next in order, translated by Mr. Henry D. G. Law. One of the most important contributions to this volume is the 'Apology for William Maitland of Lethington,' edited by Mr. Andrew Lang. It is a fragment of a defence, written by Lethington's son, James Maitland, on account of the antagonism of Scots historians, who, he writes, appear "to agree in nothing excepting traducing the name and fame of my father." Mr. Lang does not think he makes out his case, as we have evidence of Lethington's connexion with the Darnley murder which was not within the reach of his son, a Catholic exile. The writer attributes to Bothwell a fourth wife hitherto unknown to history, stating that he had

"at the tyme of his rapt of the Q thrie maryit wifs living, to wit the Erle of Huntley his sister in Scotland, ane gentillwoman in Norrouay and ane vther in France notorious aneuche."

Miss L. G. Graeme edits some 'Letters of George Graeme, Bishop of Dunblane and Orkney,' the worldly and time-serving Presbyterian who became bishop, and in old age submitted to the General Assembly at Glasgow in 1638. The editor shows that he was at least no more pliable than his brethren, for Adam Ballantyne, who wrote to him on his acceptance of his first bishopric in 1604, "I see nothing in the but a man sworn man," had by 1616 so far changed as to be able to become his successor in the same see. Mr. C. H. Firth contributes 'A Scottish Journie' in 1641, by "P. J."—a doggerel account of a tour from Edinburgh to Glasgow by Lord Willoughby and some of the attendants of Charles I., containing the usual contemporary distaste for Scottish poverty and discomfort—and edits also two 'Narratives illustrating the Duke of Hamilton's Expedition to England in 1648,' one of which was closely followed by Clarendon. 'Certain Papers of Robert Burnet, afterwards Lord Crimond, Gilbert Burnet, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, and Robert Leighton, sometime Archbishop of Glasgow,' is an important addition to our information on the religious movement in the seventeenth century, which the editor, Miss H. C. Foxcroft, calls "piecistic Erastianism," and which culminated in Bishop Leighton. 'The Erskine Papers,' edited by the Rev. R. Paul, contain some letters of Dr. Robert Erskine, 1677-1720, the physician to Peter the Great, one of the first of the many Scotsmen who have risen high in

the Russian medical service. The correspondence shows the regard the Tsar had for his physician, and throws some light on the latter's complicity in Jacobite intrigues and the Gortz plot. The last contribution in the 'Miscellany' is 'The Will of Charlotte Stuart, Duchess of Albany,' the illegitimate daughter of Prince Charles Edward, edited by Mr. A. Francis Steuart, who has been able to give some new notes on the Duchess's mother, Clementina Walkinshaw, and her family. The whole volume, ably indexed by Mr. A. Mill, is a notable addition to Scottish historical literature.

Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland. Edited by Sir James Balfour Paul, F.S.A.Scot., Lord Lyon King of Arms.—Vol. V. A.D. 1515-1531. (Edinburgh, H.M. Register House.)—The accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland are appearing with commendable regularity under the highly competent editorship of Sir James Balfour Paul. As we have shown in our notices of previous volumes, these documents are of the utmost importance for their bearing on the social and political history of Scotland. The present volume is, unfortunately, less interesting than its predecessors, and this for various reasons. The period covered is from 1515, two years after the battle of Flodden, to 1531; but the periods from September, 1518, to June, 1522, from April, 1524, to August, 1525, and from August, 1527, to August, 1529, are unrepresented. As Sir James Balfour Paul remarks, the omission of the last period is particularly regrettable, as we have not even an incidental allusion to the escape of the king from Falkland and the dissolution of the great Douglas combination. In all, there are eleven sets of accounts, some of them extending over only a few months. They want that note of human interest which was so characteristic of the others. To quote the editor:—

"There is no gay monarch meeting his young wife with a brilliant cavalcade, tilting at tournaments, building ships which were the wonder of the age, casting guns, pottering with alchemy, and at last going forth to a death the tragedy of which has rung in Scottish history for centuries."

On the other hand, the personal details which one gathers of the life of the young king—a mere infant when the accounts open—have a certain historical value, besides possessing a sort of homely charm for those who can read between the lines. The little James clearly had all the tastes of his age. On Midsummer Day, 1525, we find him "casting eggs" after supper, while a subsequent entry shows that 15s. 6d. was spent on "eggis to bikkir the castell." This points to the eggs being used as missiles in some mimic game of war; and it is suggestive that, as the accounts reveal, a poor woman came "gretand upon his Grace," complaining that his servants had forcibly robbed her of the produce of her henhouse! In March, 1527, an entry enlightens us as to the extent and expense of the royal kennels. James seems to have been as ardent a lover of dogs as his father was of hawks. There were eighteen "rachies," or hounds for hunting, and three greyhounds, and their keep cost eight shillings a day. Cards certainly were a favourite diversion, one entry showing that the king had 90l. given him to play "quhen he raid to the oist [host=army] on the thevis." In 1527 he bought a "great horse" from the King of Denmark's ambassador at a cost of 60l. Accounts for bows and arrows appear regularly, and there are occasional purchases of tilting spears, which were usually sent to Stirling "for the lists." We have ample details and to spare of the dresses provided for the king, as well as of the liveries of the royal household. The account which begins in October, 1517, shows a marked increase as regards particulars of the king's wardrobe, and one notes with some surprise

that his tailor's bill had not been paid "sen the feild of Flowdown." Gloves at thirty-two shillings look expensive, but they may have been of plate, or perhaps of skin richly embroidered. James appears to have spent much more on jewellery than his father. He had a chain which cost 64l. 19s., a chain and tablet costing 40l., and a "targate" of gold also costing 40l. His personal expenses, apart from his clothing and payments to particular persons (among others to John Bellenden, Gavin Dunbar, and David Lyndsay, all names associated with the history of Scottish literature), are not given in detail. This is again unfortunate, for the information would have enabled us to form a valuable estimate of James's character, and would have thrown much light on his daily life. We learn only that for "small expenses" he received within the year from October, 1530, to September, 1531, the sum of 1,868l., besides other payments amounting to 85l., which seems, as Sir Balfour Paul observes, a very handsome allowance for petty cash.

In regard to the general history of Scotland, the accounts are rather suggestive than directly informative. We see the Regent Albany "trying to do his best for a country with which he had ties of blood, but towards which he felt so little attracted that he welcomed the day when he left it for ever for his more agreeable land of adoption." There are innumerable payments to messengers who were sent all over the country on all sorts of errands, summoning Parliament, pointing goods, collecting taxes and fines, apprehending malefactors, calling out the nobles for military service, and so on. The ascendancy of the French party is clearly traceable throughout. An embassy to France was projected in 1515, and forty-one burghs were assessed in a tax for the expenses of the ambassadors. Bonfires were ordered to be lit when news arrived of a victory gained by Francis I. in Lombardy; and tidings from France were anxiously looked for, if we read aright the entry under November 15th, 1515, that a post was sent to "the West Ferry" to inquire for letters of Frenchmen who had come there with a ship. There was, of course, much official intercourse with France about this time, but how far the people sympathized with the connexion is not certain.

The concluding pages are chiefly concerned with the measures which were taken with regard to the disturbances in the Western Isles in 1531. A long series of entries deals with the building of a fortification on Inchgarvie, the little islet that now supports the centre of the Forth Bridge. Numerous disbursements are also set down for buildings and repairs connected with the royal palaces, particularly with Holyrood. While there is no one subject of outstanding interest in the volume, it brings together a series of documents which the Scottish historian of the period cannot afford to ignore. The accounts, it is needless to say at this time, have been admirably edited by Sir James Balfour Paul, who provides an interesting introduction, and a glossary which is not so comprehensive as it might be. The index, as usual, is very full, though, by an unfortunate accident, some sixteen pages of the text were overlooked in its preparation. A supplementary index referring to these pages will be issued with the next volume.

Students of the social history of Scotland will find some interesting matter in *A Journey to Edenborough*, by Joseph Taylor, now first printed, with notes by William Cowan, from the original manuscript (Edinburgh, William Brown). Of the writer of the manuscript absolutely nothing has been discovered, beyond the fact, stated in the title, that he was a barrister of the Inner Temple. It was in 1705 that he made his journey to Scotland,

in the company of two friends. He travelled by way of Northampton and Derby to Buxton, and thence by Nottingham, York, Newcastle, and Berwick to Edinburgh. Full descriptions are given of the "wonders of the Peake," including the house and grounds of Chatsworth, and also of the cities of York and Newcastle. The most valuable part of the narrative is, however, that in which the writer deals with the manners and customs of the Scottish people, particularly the people of Edinburgh. Taylor liked the Scots even less than Johnson. From what he heard before reaching the Border, he concluded that he "was going into the most barbarous country in the world." Every one "reckoned our journey extremely dangerous, and told us it would be difficult to escape with our lives." What had Scotland done to earn such a reputation? As a matter of fact, the barrister sustained no harm except that his modesty was occasionally shocked and his sense of smell outraged. In Edinburgh

"every street shows the nastiness of the inhabitants: the excrements lye in heaps.....In a morning the scent was so offensive that we were forc't to hold our noses as we past the streets, and take care where we trod for fear of disoblighing our shoes, and to walk in the middle at night, for fear of an accident on our heads."

Edinburgh's decalogue was short by two commandments, for she had "nothing to covet nor nothing to steal." As for her morals, it was enough to see the domestic washing in progress:—

"They put their cloaths with a little cow's dung into a large tubb of water, and then plucking their petticoats up to their bellyies, get into the tubb, and dance about it to tread the cloaths, instead of washing them with their hands, and this the women doe in the open streets, without any manner of shame or modesty."

These and other utterances of the kind are clearly affected by the prejudice against the Scotch which was prevalent in England at this period, and for that prejudice due allowance must be made. At the time of Mr. Taylor's visit to Edinburgh the country was much excited over the question of the proposed union with England. He had the good fortune to be present at one of the sessions of the Scottish Parliament, and he gives an interesting and detailed description of the methods in which the business was conducted, and of the animated debate which took place on the burning question of the day. But he was glad to get away. "As soon as we set foot on English ground, we embrac'd one another with extasies of joy, as coming into a new world." Mr. Cowan's notes clear up obscure points and correct some inaccuracies. There is a good index.

ANTIQUARIAN LITERATURE.

Calendar of the Close Rolls, 1288-1296. (Stationery Office).—We are now within measurable distance of a complete calendar of the Close Rolls from the accession of Edward I. to the middle of the fourteenth century. In our previous notices of these volumes we have indicated the character of their contents, of which a large proportion are of routine character. To the topographer and genealogist, however, their value is very great, especially in their record of assignments of dower and divisions of inheritance, which include at times lists of knights' fees and their holders. But there are also entries of more general interest, such as the king's letter to "Argon, King of the Tartars," in 1290, in view of that potentate's support when the former should go on crusade. We are again reminded that it was not always an easy matter for the king to keep the peace between his English and his fiery Gascon subjects. A ship from Bayonne had impartially plundered Lombards and Flemings, but its mariners were themselves set upon by five English ships "in

the parts of the Isle of Wight" and some of them slain. Edward had to intervene and arrange a sworn treaty between the crews in Portsmouth Church and a general restitution, with masses, at the cost of the Englishmen, for the souls of the slain men to be said at Portsmouth and Bayonne. There was also much confusion between Gascons and Spaniards and their respective merchandise. Some important entries deal with the seizure at Sandwich of cargoes to the value of more than 1,600*l.* in retaliation for the plunder of some Bayonne merchants by Spaniards. One notes with interest that these cargoes comprised tallow, cumin, and no fewer than 3,500 quintals of iron. Other Bayonne merchants claimed that the bulk of the goods were theirs, not those of Spaniards, and much difficulty resulted. English merchants trading in Flanders were accorded by Count Guy special privileges, which are here set forth in the Old French of the time. We may also notice the dispatch, in 1296, "to the exchequer at Berwick in Scotland," of certain public records, including "a transcript of the book for ordering the exchequer of England"; the making, in 1291, of a "latten effigy of the late king" by William Torel; the anxiety of the Abbot of Westminster to obtain the eight bucks due to him yearly from Windsor Forest, and presented apparently at the high altar; and a case of wrecking on the Norfolk coast. Mr. W. H. Stevenson is responsible for the text of this volume, and has assisted Mr. Woodruff in the usual valuable index. Scrutiny of their work has proved, as might be expected, its excellence, the slips that come to light being very small. "Radelington" is not in Dorset, but is Raddington, Somerset; and in Essex "Fyn-grey" is Fingrith, not Fingringhoe, and "Blunteshal" is not in Great Oakley, but is a well-known manor near Witham. The Honour of "Chockes" is that of the Chocques family, and "Rega, Almain," a ship from which was arrested at Scarborough, is, we presume, the town of Riga, then a member of the Hanseatic League. Edward Burnell, who was summoned as a peer, is transformed in the index, by misreading the document, into a son of Nicholas d'Audley. The identification of foreign names of places and persons is particularly careful and good.

Feudal Aids. Vol. III. (Stationery Office.)

—Intelligent students of local history will accord a hearty welcome to this further installment of mediæval records indispensable for their work. The present volume, which is considerably larger than either of those previously issued, deals with several counties, Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, London and Middlesex, and Norfolk. But of its 654 pages of text more than 500 are devoted to Lincolnshire and Norfolk alone. It is particularly fortunate that the Lincolnshire returns contain so much material, for the history of that great county has, notoriously, yet to be written. When we remember that these returns are preceded not only by those in the "Testa," so valuable in the case of Lincolnshire, but also by 'The Lindsey Survey' (*temp.* Hen. I.), it may be said that we have now a *catena* of returns from Domesday to the days of Henry VI. for that county. The topographer, moreover, is indebted to these volumes not merely for the text of the returns they comprise, but for the careful identification of the places named in them, a task involving expert knowledge and often considerable labour. The preface invites special attention to an exhaustive list of churches in the City of London arranged under their respective wards in 1428, and to the Norfolk return of 1401-2 printed as an appendix to the volume from a roll in the British Museum. Mr. Lyle, who is chiefly responsible for the work, has done it as well as his previous volumes would lead one to expect. The indexes of persons and places,

which extend to over three hundred columns, appear to be admirably compiled, and are followed by others of hundreds, baronies, honours, and fees. The only error that we have detected is a confusion of the two distinct families of Grelley and Gresley, which are grouped together under Grelley.

Calendar of the Patent Rolls, Edward III. —Vol. VII. 1345-1348. (Stationery Office.)

—The present volume of Mr. Isaacson's excellent Calendar covers the years of Edward III.'s greatest military activity, including as it does the period of Henry of Lancaster's brilliant successes in Gascony, the campaigns of Crecy and Calais, and the decisive fight of La Roche Derrien. Yet we find singularly few direct illustrations of military history within its limits. There is a good deal about the king's debts and negotiations for fresh loans, about the subsidies and loans from monasteries, and about the alien priories in royal hands by reason of the war, and yet only very scanty references to the raising and paying of the great armies that landed in 1346 at La Hogue, and were mustered in 1347 to complete the siege of Calais. This is partly accounted for by the fact that during the king's absence abroad patents were tested in England by the nominal regent, Lionel of Antwerp. Only a very occasional entry indicates Edward's movements in Normandy, and we must probably look for his acts in those parts in some special roll like the 'Roll of Brittany,' referred to on p. 561 of the Calendar for the year 1342 for the doings of Edward during his earlier absence abroad in 1342-3. By exception, however, we have at the end of the volume a 'Rotulus Normannie,' which, though not containing a dozen really Norman entries, records a very large number of the king's patents during his long siege of Calais, and issued during the time immediately succeeding the occupation of that town. From one group of these we get the only suggestive military facts of the first importance that we have noticed in the whole volume. Edward had, as is well known, a great difficulty in keeping his army together during the prolonged siege of Calais. One of his chief methods of doing so was the wholesale issuing of pardons to soldiers who had committed any offences, provided that they continued to abide in the royal host. We have been at the pains to reckon that nearly 1,700 such individual pardons were issued by Edward in the course of his sojourn before the walls of Calais. A minute study of the lists might well provide curious illustrations both of mediæval criminality and of the personnel of Edward's most famous army. And another long list of grants of houses in Calais made by Edward, in pursuance of his policy of turning his conquest into an English town, reveals the fact that more than 150 "inns," and a good many "shops" besides, were transferred from French owners to subjects or nominees of the English king.

Turning to the more miscellaneous entries, we note that, despite the royal sequestration of the alien priories, the Abbot of Prémontré was allowed to send visitors to houses of his order in England, and the Abbot of Saint-Denis to appoint a prior of Deerhurst; that despite the financial collapse of 1345 Edward was still in active relations with the Bardi and other Italian banking firms; that John Chaucer, the poet's father, was not only deputy butler at Southampton, but also at Chichester, Seaford, Shoreham, and Portsmouth; and that the grant of Wales to the king's son in 1343 was in such extensive terms that it was seriously argued that it involved the right of issuing the *congé d'élire* to the precentor and canons of St. Davids on the occasion of a new election to that see.

We find some interesting documents printed *in extenso*. One of these is an *inspeximus*

of a charter of Richard I. (p. 373) to his crossbowman Turpin, which shows that William the Marshal was with that king at Vezelai in June, 1190, and therefore certainly started with him on the Crusade, as Hoveden tells us. Another is a French answer of Edward III. to the challenge to fight a battle sent to him by Philip VI. from St. Denis on August 14th, 1346. This is worth printing, but we ought to have been told that it is printed in Kervyn de Lettenhove's *Froissart*, iv. 497-8, and that a Latin version of the same document can be read in the English Historical Society's edition of Hemingburgh, ii. 425-6. The French version, here printed, gives the place at which Edward was as "Autes," and the date August 15th, while Kervyn's text dates the letter (when the Latin document, dated also on August 15th, is silent as to where it was issued) from Grandvilliers on August 17th. But whether "Autes" be right or wrong, it cannot be "Ault, Somme," as Mr. Isaacson suggests; for August 15th, the date of the letter, is that of Edward's crossing of the Seine at Poissy, and it seems to have been written almost immediately after the passage. But such slips are rare with Mr. Isaacson, whose index is remarkably solid and careful. He should, however, have identified "St. Basile" on p. 736 with St. Bazeille (Lot-et-Garonne); and it is a pity that he has not indexed the historic name of Machiavelli as that of one of Edward's Florentine creditors mentioned on p. 442, and has omitted to put in his index the hardly less historic name of Contarini under a form less corrupt than that of the "Conkarini" of p. 531. The entry "Nantmawr, co. Anglesea, now co. Flint," on p. 708, needs a word of further explanation.

Lancashire Inquests, Extents, and Feudal Aids, A.D. 1205-1307. By William Farrer. (Record Society.)—Mr. Farrer continues in this volume the researches into the feudal history of Lancashire which have already borne fruit in his 'Lancashire Pipe Rolls' and 'Lancashire Fines.' He adheres, we are glad to see, to the sound principle of obtaining as perfect a text as possible, and adding explanatory notes, with full references, to the several documents and entries where required. Persons and places also are very carefully identified. The special interest of these Lancashire records consists in the evidence they afford of the persistence of native families, who continued, as drengs or thegns, to hold land long after the Norman Conquest. Even now Lancashire is rich in families of great antiquity, such as that of Molyneux of Sefton, whose name proclaims foreign extraction; but it is only in the North of England that we can also hope to meet with houses probably of native origin. Some interesting information on local serjeanties and on the extent of the forest in the county will also be found in the volume before us. Except for the fact that Mr. Farrer gives translations only of the records—to which some scholars might object—he works on what may be termed a scientific system; nor have we noted any errors beyond the trifling slip of styling the present head of the Butlers "Duke" of Ormonde. The book has an excellent index.

RECENT BIOGRAPHIES.

Matthew Arnold, by G. W. E. Russell (Hodder & Stoughton), is one of the most useful works on the subject which we have come across. In our opinion it is far superior to the ordinary run of such books, although it does not profess to cover the whole ground. Lovers of Matthew Arnold's poetry may complain that there is too little attention paid thereto. But, so far as we can see, there is no reason for the complaint. Mr. Russell's

object is not to produce a work of literary criticism, but to sum up for the general reader the main contributions of Arnold to the problems of the day. This he does uncommonly well, and brings out the points which are too often neglected, alike by the literary critic who has a soul above politics and the partisan who cannot away with the detachment of Arnold. It is this latter which prevents him from getting his due alike as a political and a religious teacher. In our opinion he is the writer on political and social questions who of all men since Burke showed greatest originality. "Mackintosh and Macaulay," as Lord Acton said, are "only Burke trimmed and stripped of all that touched the skies." But Arnold had no pioneer. Hence he was so unpopular. We are all saying nowadays the things which men thought him a mere mad poet for uttering. The commonplaces about the lack of education, the sordidness of so much of English life, the need of the action of the community to arrest the caprice and selfishness of individuals—all this has now got down to the general public, and is owing partly to the actual influence of Matthew Arnold, partly to the world having come round a generation later to see the wisdom of his views. He heralded the reaction against the intellectual tyranny of middle-class Liberalism. He never had due recognition. In theology, too, his heterodoxy, no less than his earnestness, have been misconceived. The orthodox thought he was going to destroy all religion while professing to preserve it; the unbeliever regarded him against his will as an ally. Mr. Russell, whose own views are well known, gives him his due place, and says only the truth when he declares that "his nature was essentially religious." The fact conveyed in the following sentence will be news to most: "He communicated by preference at an early service." No one has any right to deny the strength of the religious element, now that his note-books have been published. But it is worth while letting the reader see what he thought of himself: "I consider myself, to adopt your very good expression, a Liberal Anglican." The truth is grasped by Mr. Russell when he says: "His faith seems to have been, by a curious paradox, far stronger on the Christian than on the Theistic side." If this work adds little to our knowledge, it is very pleasant reading, and has the merit of drawing attention to the salient points of Arnold's thought, instead of confining itself to subsidiary matters. Its widespread acceptance is to be desired.

Robert Emmet. By Louise Imogen Guiney. (Nutt).—This "unscientific monograph" or "little historical descendant," a belated tribute, doubtless, to the Emmet centenary of last year, is conceived in a spirit of deeply sympathetic appreciation, and, save for some eccentricities of diction, gracefully written. The author is less interested in what she aptly styles Emmet's "toy-war against the English Crown" than in the analysis of his character. She dwells lovingly upon the pathetic image of Sarah Curran, in whom a temperament Ophelia-like in its softness and weakness was combined with abilities which procured for her the obliquely complimentary appellation of "a true pupil of Mary Wollstonecraft." She draws an impressive picture of Emmet's last hours upon earth—of the unselfishness, the magnanimity, the cheerfulness, and even gaiety which he displayed in that supreme crisis. Few will differ from her estimate of the essential nobility of his nature, and some, perhaps, would be glad if they could accept her contention that the game on which he staked his life was, after all, worth the candle. His failure has in it certain elements of greatness which are wanting to the successes of O'Connells and Parnells; yet the hard fact remains that Ireland needs, and has always needed, not dreamers and martyrs, of whom

she has never had any lack, but men of decision and action.

The faults almost inseparable from a biography written by a son's hand are to be found strongly developed in Mr. Reginald Farrar's *Life of Frederick William Farrar* (Nisbet). He thinks it necessary to enter into a vehement defence of the Dean at every point; to uphold the merits of 'Eric,' and to retort upon the critics who ventured to find shortcomings in the 'Life of Christ.' Yet we have his father's own confession as to the decidedly emotional study of school life: "The lacrimosity is, I know, too much, and arises from the state of mind in which I wrote it." The 'Life of Christ' may seem to Mr. Reginald Farrar's filial piety "a monument of learning and research," but there have been those who have detected grave faults in it on that score, while its style is admittedly ultra-opulent. Apart from its partisanship—and Mr. Farrar may be readily forgiven, after all, for giving free play to feelings which are earnestly held—the biography is by no means ill done. It brings out Dean Farrar's services to the classics in emancipating schoolboys from the arid tyranny of Wordsworth's *Greek Grammar*, and the chapter on his head-mastership at Marlborough is a well-considered tribute from various colleagues and old pupils. Mr. F. E. Thompson (not P. E. Thompson), in particular, sums him up both justly and generously, and lays stress upon his capacity for stimulating able and susceptible intelligences to wide reading on their own account. Dean Farrar was, besides, a great organizer, and his restoration of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and of the Chapter-House at Canterbury did the utmost credit to his unselfish devotion to the work that lay to his hand. But as a theologian he was not to every taste, and those on whom his exuberances jarred will hardly be conciliated by some treacly letters from F. S., S. B. M., E. W. J., and so forth which Mr. Reginald Farrar has thought fit to print. Thus:—

"For twenty years your 'Life of Christ,' that beautiful study of the grandest theme that has ever occupied the mind and thought of man, has been beside my Bagster's Bible almost as a daily text-book."

It is natural enough that such things should have been written, but it would have been kinder to allow them to remain in manuscript.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

From Kabul to Kumassi. By Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks. (Murray).—This unassuming record of a distinguished career cannot fail to be read with interest, for General Willcocks is an ardent soldier and a keen sportsman, and fortune has thrown many a good day's work in his way in both capacities. He was clearly marked out for a soldier's life, though, with a candour which we find throughout his books, he admits that he failed twice for Sandhurst, because he "would not sit down and tackle the hateful books." Joining his regiment in the Punjab in 1878, he took part in the Afghan war of 1879, in circumstances which were certainly a little exceptional. Snubbed by his commanding officer for asking to be sent to the front, the impetuous subaltern telegraphed on his own account to the authorities at Simla, and was ordered to Peshawur. How he managed to get there, while men of vastly greater claims were detained at Jhelum, is an excellent story—too long, unfortunately, for quotation. His work in Afghanistan was chiefly in connexion with transport, then in an exceedingly disorganized and unsatisfactory condition. In the following years the young man saw service in Waziristan and elsewhere, and in 1884 he was given charge of the Army Transport on the East Frontier, with headquarters at

Golaghat, in Assam, on the road to Manipur and Burma. Quartered in the midst of one of the finest shooting countries in the world, delighting in exertion, and possessed of great powers of endurance, young Willcocks found his work entirely congenial, but he was soon called away to proceed with the Indian contingent to Suakin. His account of the transport arrangements in operation there is outspoken and instructive:—

"Why the British Transport ever asked for an Indian corps of muleteers I never understood. True! I was handed over several hundred mules, oversized animals, too big to be saddled and handled by natives of India: I was also furnished with the very best English-made saddlery, gear and equipment, and, in short, everything that money could buy was supplied liberally, but from the day we landed till we left the shores of the Red Sea, hardly once was the corps put to its legitimate work..... I had had by this time some considerable experience in Transport matters; and thought I knew something of my business, so when I received orders to load water we paraded in due time, only too glad to get the chance of doing something. I found some hundreds of wooden casks lying on the sands: these were meant for camel and not mule transport, and could easily be loaded into the camel suleekahs (canvas or string saddlebags), but from their size and shape could not sit or be slung on mules. I at once pointed this out, but was told I must take them, as the flat-side galvanized mule-kegs had already been loaded on the camels..... It was all the men could do to lift the weighty casks on to the huge European mules, and as fast as they were slung on they fell off, and the unfortunate Punjabis were at their wits' end how to manage, as the troops were already forming up. At last it was time to fall in ourselves, by which time I had about one-fourth of the barrels loaded in a sort of way, and as there was no help for it I moved off, leaving the other three-fourths of the animals standing unloaded. I reported what had occurred, and was told to get into my place in the great moving square. It never seemed to strike anybody that the absence of three-fourths of my mules meant a considerable shortage of water for the troops in a waterless desert..... We started, and several casks fell off on the march, and could not be reloaded amidst the mass of choking men and animals all huddled up in the square. As far as I remember some thirty or forty casks arrived full, and this was about all the Punjab Mule Corps was ever officially called on to do. I calculated the cost of that water to the Imperial Government at about 200l. the half pint."

Returning to Assam, he saw service in the Burmese Frontier Expedition, the Chin Lushai Expedition, and the Manipur Expedition of 1891. In 1897 he was engaged in punitive expeditions on the North-West Frontier. His best-known work has, of course, been done in West Africa, where he was second in command under Lugard during the troublous times in Borgu, when Britain and France seemed likely to come to open hostilities in their race for the control of the Niger Hinterland, and where he subsequently commanded the Ashanti Field Force and relieved Kumasi in 1900. The book is one which, put into the hands of a young soldier, cannot fail to stimulate his sense of loyalty and responsibility, and to strengthen his ideals of duty and public service.

A Dialogue. By A. H. Gilkes. (Longmans & Co.).—We are, on the whole, disappointed with this book. In 'The New Reformation' Mr. Gilkes showed considerable power of making clear a point of view too often disregarded by those who ought to take it into account. In this little volume he manages the conversation with skill, and introduces his respective bishops with such ingenuity of satire as to make them appear not a little ridiculous. The brochure is therefore amusing. But the positive theology of Mr. Gilkes does not strike us as particularly novel or very interesting. An attempt to analyze the nature of the will in half-a-dozen short pages argues either genius or ignorance. It does not appear to us that a knowledge of the best works—the writers are not orthodox—on psychology is among the qualifications of the head master of Dulwich. But the book will do good if it opens the eyes of Anglican digni-

taries, fonder of ecclesiastical machinery than serious thought, to the state of mind of many whose last desire is to be disloyal to that communion, however little they may sympathize with all its developments.

The Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, in its Relation to some Famous Events of English History. By the Rev. Henry L. Thompson. (Constable.)—The history of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin at Oxford would, if it were adequately written, be to a great extent the history of the University as well as an account of the development of English theological thought and controversy. The late Mr. Foulkes, who succeeded the present Bishop of Stepney in the office of vicar, attempted the task; but his monograph, good as it is in some ways, cannot be considered an ideal history. Mr. T. G. Jackson and Prof. Case have made valuable contributions to the architectural side of the subject. But there is ample room for a work such as we have suggested. We came therefore to the volume of the present vicar with high hopes, but we are bound to confess that we were proportionately disappointed. The title of Mr. Thompson's book, as it is printed on the back and sides of the cover, is 'St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, in its Relation to English History.' Judging the book by that title, we might have much to say of the facts that it does not deal with the Oxford Movement at all, barely mentions Wesley or Newman, and makes no reference at all to that "very scandalous statue of the Virgin Mary with Christ in her arms set up in the new church front," to which Alderman Nixon deposed that he saw "one bow and another pray," the statue at which a Parliamentary soldier discharged his piece as the Lord Say's troops were leaving the town, and which formed one of the charges in the impeachment of Laud. But we find on the title-page that the proper description of the book is 'The Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, in its Relation to some Famous Events of English History.' Later it is revealed that this is a collection of seven sermons. We cannot, therefore, find fault with omissions, for it is a preacher's prerogative to begin and end where he will, but we do think it regrettable that a volume of sermons should masquerade under so misleading a cover. Judged as sermons, these essays form a most attractive collection; they are picturesque, vivid, and scholarly. We find ourselves at variance with some of Mr. Thompson's statements, however. Crammer is usually supposed to have witnessed the martyrdom of Ridley and Latimer not from the top of the tower of St. Michael's, but from the top of Bocardo, the prison-house over the North Gate, adjoining St. Michael's. To say that the Franciscans "gave no help or sympathy" to Roger Bacon in his studies is a mild way of expressing the fact. Bacon's own account of the matter was that his superiors and the friars kept him on bread and water, and that his books and writings were taken from him. We notice also that Mr. Thompson speaks of Robert de Slikebourne as the confessor of the Lady Devorguilla, wife of Balliol. It is very probable that the Franciscan friar was so in fact, but this is a mere inference, and should not be stated without qualification as an historic fact.

A Bibliography of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, by John Louis Haney (Philadelphia, printed for private circulation), may be described as excellent—in parts. It is simply planned, yet comprehensive. It contains, besides the indispensable list of editions, supplementary lists (2) of books in the making of which Coleridge shared, (3) of his journalism, (4) of his letters, (5) of works containing critical references to him, (6) of periodical articles dealing with his life and writings,

and (7) of a vast number of books with his marginal annotations. Lists of his biographers and bibliographers, and of their several works, are also included. The importance of Mr. Haney's book may be inferred from the fact that under the heading of 'Marginalia' no fewer than three hundred and forty-one items are collected, as against the seventy-odd titles enumerated under that heading in the British Museum Catalogue—the only other list of marginalia extant. The compiler has aimed at producing a practical handbook for the literary worker, rather than a full-dress bibliography for the collector; and when we consider that this is his first essay, and moreover that much of the work has had to be done at a distance from the main field of investigation, we must allow that his intention has been, in the circumstances, fairly realized. Still, while giving Mr. Haney full credit for a liberally conceived, and, on the whole, well-executed scheme, we are bound to add that, whether in respect of fulness or accuracy, he is not always unassailable, and has relied too much on the bibliography published three years since by Mr. Frank Hollings. Thus—to give one instance out of several—he mentions the firm of Gale & Curtis as the publishers of 'Omnia', and writes as though the name of Southey appeared as that of the author on the title-page; whereas in point of fact 'Omnia' appeared anonymously, and from the house of Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown. Indeed, so many minute corrections and additions occur as one surveys the earlier pages, that one is led to wish the book had been interleaved with writing-paper for the benefit of such as might have desired to carry and maintain it up to date. It is only fair to add that Mr. Haney hopes some day to print a supplementary volume dealing with editions and marginalia only—a work appealing to the collector, as this does to the literary student. In this the early editions are to receive a bibliographical treatment fuller and more exact than the compass of the present volume allows.

Mr. Haney's method of arranging his material is commendably clear: he simply puts down, in the order of their publication, every edition, English, continental, and American, of Coleridge's works, whether individual or collected. Touching the practice of grouping the various editions of a single work, he sensibly observes that it is "not only confusing to the reader, but defeats a most useful aim of a bibliographical list—that of presenting most succinctly the progressive history of an author's literary activity." Under each article in the list of editions Mr. Haney gives, along with a transcript of the title, a page-collation, and other particulars, a reference to the notices in the leading critical journals of the day. Thus the reader who would trace the course of Coleridge's shifting relations towards the literary opinion and philosophic thought of his time will find here many of the needful data ready to his hand. Where, then, so much that is really useful has been laboriously gathered and lucidly presented, is it not vexatious to find occasional blunders—all the more vexatious because, being for the most part not original, but derived, these blunders serve to remind us how easily error is propagated, and how hardly, once propagated, it may be uprooted? Sometimes, too, mistakes occur in the general descriptions. Thus, under article No. 15, the rare pamphlet of poems printed in 1812 by Law & Gilbert, of St. John's Square, London, is stated, on the authority of Col. Prideaux, to be a *tirage-à-part* (why not, in plain English, an offprint?) from the 'Poetical Register.' It is not an offprint, but, as Charles Lamb would have put it, quite another-guess thing altogether. It is a reprint—done by the printers, and in the type, of the 'Poetical Register'—of the three poems, 'Fears in Solitude,'

'France, an Ode,' and 'Frost at Midnight'; the text followed being, again, that of the 'Poetical Register' for 1808-9, published in 1812. These examples suffice to show what kind of errors disfigure Mr. Haney's earlier pages—errors which, if they do not seriously impair its usefulness to the working man of letters, assuredly take from its value to the collector. Again, if certain of the articles are chargeable with inaccuracy, others must be censured on the score of meagreness. Under articles 6 and 8, for instance, which respectively describe the first and the second editions of the 'Poems,' we surely might have looked to find the exact dates of publication, April 16th, 1796, and October 28th, 1797. The latter date is fixed by an announcement in the columns of the *Morning Post* :—

"This day is published, neatly printed and hot pressed, the Second Edition, in one volume, price 6s. in boards, *Poems*, by S. T. Coleridge. To which are now added *Poems*, by Charles Lamb and Charles Lloyd. Printed by N. Biggs for J. Cottle, Bristol, and G. G. & J. Robinson, London."

It is diverting to reflect that, within a month at most after the tardy birth of this little volume—with its bragging title-page advertisement of the twofold bands (*et amicitiae, et similitum juncturarumque Camenarum*) uniting the three collaborators—there was destined to appear in the *Monthly Magazine* a group of 'Sonnets in the Manner of Contemporary Writers' which should act as an irresistible solvent upon those vaunted "hoops of steel." The harmless rhymes of Nehemiah Higginbottom, when construed according to the sinister sense of Southey's gloss, were to bite like aqua fortis right through the links of the *vinculum duplex*.

Passing now from the editions to the section headed 'Works including Contributions by Coleridge,' we find that the list of these made out by Mr. Haney, though of considerable length, is yet far from complete. Amongst the volumes overlooked by him are (1) 'Beauties of British Poetry,' selected by Sidney Melmoth, Esq. (Huddersfield, 1801), which includes 'The Young Ass,' 'Lines to a Spring, in a Beautiful Village,' 'The Sigh,' and 'The Kiss'; (2) Joseph Cottle's 'Selection of Poems, designed chiefly for Schools' (London, 1805), which includes the 'Epitaph on an Infant' ('Ere sin could blight,' &c.), 'Domestic Peace,' and the sonnet 'To the River Otter'; (3) 'The Cabinet Album' (London, 1830), which includes 'The Nightingale' (1798); (4) Dyce's 'Specimens of English Sonnets' (London, 1833), which includes the sonnets 'To the Author of The Robbers' and 'To the River Otter'; and several others. 'The Carcanet' (Pickering), which Mr. Haney places under the year 1830, stating that it "contains extracts from Coleridge," in fact belongs to the year 1828, and, so far as we can discover, contains but one short extract from 'Zapolya,' Part II., Act I., lines 25-28. On the other hand, 'The Cynosure' (Pickering, 1837), which, according to Mr. Haney, contains but "a few extracts from Coleridge," in fact contains no fewer than twelve extracts, mostly from the plays. Under the heading of 'Contributions to Periodicals,' Mr. Haney gives a lengthy list of Coleridge's verses in the *Morning Post*; but from this list, long as it is, ten items are missing. Amongst the critical essays on Coleridge Mr. Haney mentions one by Mr. James Hutchison Stirling, the title of which he quotes as 'De Quincey and Coleridge upon Keats.' "Keats" here is evidently the printer's mistake for "Kant." Errors of the press, it may be said in passing, are laudably rare in these pages.

The foregoing strictures have been made not with any intention of disparaging this volume, but because in Mr. Haney's work we recognize a worthy attempt to grapple with a laborious and somewhat intricate task, which has never yet been seriously taken in hand on

this side of the water. We sincerely hope that Mr. Haney, whose essay concerning 'The German Influence on Samuel Taylor Coleridge' has already won him a high place amongst the reverent students of our great philosopher-poet, may some day print a supplementary work with higher pretensions to scientific exactness. Should this be so, the strictures we have felt it our duty to offer now may serve to warn him how dangerous it is to take anything on trust. Personal verification of every detail—that is the counsel of perfection, the golden rule, in the science of bibliography.

Fabianism and the Fiscal Question: an Alternative Policy (Fabian Society) is a statement "drafted" by Mr. Bernard Shaw, in which his pretty style and even his ideas have suffered at the hands of interloping friends. The Socialists are as much opposed to what Mr. Balfour now calls "Progressive Free Trade" as are the Liberals, and their "alternative policy" is indeed one which has timidly been put forth by Liberals. With the Fabians "dealing with railway rates and cheapening ocean transit" become a real nationalization of shipping and of railways. Socialists, naturally, do not like the Liberal, so the fact that on this occasion they take the same line is veiled by the use of "language." The Fabian authors evidently do not expect the alternative policy to prevail. It is clear that the Liberals and Free Trade Unionists, having based their objection to Mr. Chamberlain's views on the magnitude of the national trade and other considerations having to do with our wealth, will be nonplussed on the first ordinary depression of trade. Their voters will then turn their arguments against them and vote the other way. As G. B. S. in his preface puts it: it will be "easy for a group of determined manufacturers, with the aid of plenty of money and a capable agitator, to force the nation from free imports into taxed ones." "Easy," that is, except for the chapter of accidents, or, in other words, unless fresh questions have arisen which divert the electoral mind.

We always find the annual volume entitled *Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada*, edited by Prof. George Wrong and Mr. H. H. Langton, and published in "University of Toronto Studies" by the Librarian, one of deep interest. The issue which deals with 1903 comes to us from Canada, and will, no doubt, shortly be on sale in London by Messrs. King & Son. It is sadly "fiscal," of course. Different contributors take different views as to "the American invasion" of the Canadian wheat-growing west. One gentleman thinks the settlers may be encouraged; another declares that "in the North-West they now outnumber the native Canadians"; and a third wishes to impose "some restriction upon aliens holding land." "It is mentioned," in the guide-book, "as an advantage.....that no oath of allegiance is required in order to hold lands, as it is in the United States." We do not agree that "it is a nice point of law" whether France can exercise coercive jurisdiction on shore in Newfoundland. The writer asks, "What redress would the French have if the British authorities refused?" They would have the same redress as any person in the case of any violation of a treaty engagement. A statement that not 10 per cent. of the "American fishermen on the Newfoundland banks are American born" is followed by the suggestion "the British navy also is recruited with difficulty." There is not the slightest foundation for the latter statement, and we doubt the former. It used to be said that the bluejackets of the United States fleet were foreigners, but examinations of the list of the men lost in the marine showed that the foreign element was infinitesimal, and that element composed

almost exclusively of Norwegians. An undated reference to the "noble owner of Deal Castle" is probably wrong, as Deal Castle is a Cinque Port possession. "Mr. Staveley Hill, M.P., of Oxley Manor in England," ceased to be a member of the House of Commons in 1900.

Clifton College Twenty-five Years Ago (F. E. Robinson) is the genuine diary of a fag of that period, which he has himself filled up with the reflections suggested by maturity, and copious annotations concerning the distinctions of his schoolfellows. The fag's point of view is charmingly practical and restricted. He grew up, however, it is clear, into a man with an excellent turn of humour and an ample allowance of the spirit which distinguishes the public schools at their best. The book may be read with pleasure by all students of the human boy, and exhibits the many-sided capabilities of Clifton boys in after life.

WE have on our table *Macaulay's Lives of Goldsmith and Johnson*, edited by I. B. John (Black),—*Leo Tolstoy*, by T. S. Knowlson (Warne),—*The Dutch in Java*, by C. Day (Macmillan),—*The Romance of a Nation: a History of Japan*, by H. D. Warner and F. Millard (Grant),—*Descartes, Spinoza, and the New Philosophy*, by J. Iverach (Edinburgh), T. & T. Clark),—*A Concise History of Freemasonry*, by R. F. Gould (Gale & Polden),—*Quintus Curtius Rufus*, Book IX. chaps. i.-v., edited by H. B. Cotterill (Blackie),—*Geography of Great Britain and Ireland*, by A. G. Haynes (Relfe Brothers),—*Fantasio, &c.*, by Alfred de Musset, edited by W. F. P. Prior (Blackie),—*An Algebra for Junior Forms*, by R. B. Morgan (Relfe Brothers),—*National Progress in Wealth and Trade since 1882*, by A. L. Bowley (King),—*Free Trade and Protection under the International Bear Operator*, by C. W. Smith (King),—*Christian Faith in an Age of Science*, by W. N. Rice (Hodder & Stoughton),—*The Evolution of Modern Liberty*, by G. L. Scherger (Longmans),—*Rosalina*, by Jean C. Archer (Grant Richards),—*The Duke of Cameron Avenue*, by H. K. Webster (Macmillan),—*Smoking Flax*, by Silas K. Hocking (Partridge),—*As We Forgive Them*, by W. Le Queux (White),—*The Indiscretions of my Lady Palgrave*, by A. Sagon (Simpkin),—*The Best of British Poetry*, Vol. I., Tennyson (Foulis),—*Poems*, by R. A. Taylor (Lane),—*A Day Book from the Saints and Fathers*, edited by J. H. Burn (Methuen),—*The Missioner's Handbook*, by the Rev. P. B. Bull (Grant Richards),—and *Seeking the Kingdom*, by E. E. Day (Macmillan). Among New Editions we have *Elpis Israel: an Exposition of the Kingdom of God*, by J. Thomas, M.D. (Birmingham, Walker),—*The Camp of Refuge*, by C. Macfarlane (Routledge),—and *The Elements of Moral Philosophy*, by Mohit Chandra Sen (Murray).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Austin (G. B.), *The Beauty of Goodness*, cr. 8vo, 2/6
Faithful Minister, A. Memoir of the late Rev. Walter Senior, by his Son, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.
McConnell (S. D.), *Christ*, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.
Psalms of Israel, by the Bishop of Derry and others, 3/6 net.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- MacColl (D. S.), *The Administration of the Chantry Bequest*, 12mo, boards, 1/ net.
Stevens (A.), *A Painter's Philosophy, a Translation of the 'Impressions sur la Peinture'*, 12mo, 2/6 net.

Poetry and the Drama.

- Æschylus, *Agamemnon*, translated into English Verse by E. Thring, cr. 8vo, leather, 10/6 net.
Dobell (B.), *Rosamary and Pansies*, cr. 8vo, 3/ net.

Philosophy.

- Haldane (R. B.), *The Pathway to Reality*, Stage the Second, 8vo, 10/6 net.
Hudson (T. J.), *The Evolution of the Soul*, and other Essays, cr. 8vo, 6/

Political Economy.

- Free Trade and Protection under the International Bear Operator*, by C. W. Smith, cr. 8vo, 2/6

History and Biography.

- Adam (F.), *Leaves from the Scrap-Book of a Scottish Exile*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.
Biddulph (Sir R.), *Lord Cardwell at the War Office, a History of his Administration, 1868-1874*, 8vo, 9/ net.

- Bryden (H. A.), *A History of South Africa*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Dalhousie (Marquis of), *The Life of the*, by Sir W. Lee-Warner, 2 vols. roy. 8vo, 25/ net.
Dawson (W. H.), *Matthew Arnold and his Relation to the Thought of our Time*, cr. 8vo, 7/6 net.
Dumont (A. Santos), *My Airships*, 8vo, 6/ net.
Flower (Sir William Henry), by C. J. Cornish, 8/6 net.
Godfrey (H.), *Social Life under the Stuarts*, 8vo, 12/6 net.
Hoar (G. F.), *Autobiography of Seventy Years*, 2 vols. 8vo, 21/ net.
Napier (J.), *Life of Robert Napier of West Shandon*, 8vo, 12/6 net.
Statesman's Year-Book for 1904, edited by J. S. Keltie and I. P. A. Kenwick, cr. 8vo, 10/6 net.
Villard (H.), *Journalist and Financier, 1835-1900, Memoirs*, 2 vols. 8vo, 21/ net.

Philology.

- Mackinlay (J. M.), *Influence of the Pre-Reformation Church on Scottish Place-names*, 8vo, 12/6 net.
Tacitus, *Annals, Books XIII.-XVI.*, Introduction by H. Pitman, cr. 8vo, 1/6

Science.

- Fisher (J. H.), *Ophthalmological Anatomy*, roy. 8vo, 7/6
Grubb (H. C.), *Builders' Quantities*, cr. 8vo, 4/6
Hinton (C. H.), *The Fourth Dimension*, cr. 8vo, 4/6
Morrow (P. A.), *Social Diseases and Marriage*, 8vo, 15/ net.
Phillips (D. F.), *Materia Medica, Pharmacology and Therapeutics: Inorganic Substances*, cr. 8vo, 21/
Suter (W. N.), *The Refraction and Motility of the Eye*, cr. 8vo, 9/ net.

General Literature.

- Annual Charities Register and Digest, 1904, 8vo, 5/ net.
Cheser (N.), *Stories from Dante*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.
Cotes (Mrs. E.), *The Imperialist*, cr. 8vo, 8/
Gale (J. S.), *The Vanguard*, cr. 8vo, 4/6 net.
Goldie (B.), *Marian Voyne*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Hood (A. N.), *Adria*, 8vo, 10/6 net.
Leighton (M.), *The Amazing Verdict*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Maguire (T. M.), *The Development of Tactics since 1866*, 8vo, 3/6 net.
Myths from Hindar, chosen by H. R. King, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.
Pitman's Complete Book-keeping, cr. 8vo, 5/
Roy (O.), *The Awakening of Mrs. Carstairs*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Sangiaco (O.), *The Colonel*, translated by E. Spender, 6
Sergeant (A.), *Under Suspicion*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Sturgis (H. O.), *Belchamber*, cr. 8vo, 6/
Tracy (L.), *The Albert Gate Affair*, cr. 8vo, 6/

FOREIGN.

History and Biography.

- Bullarium Franciscanum, Vol. 7, 45m.
Goffic (C. Le), *Les Métiers Pittoresques*, 3fr. 50.
Maury (E.), *Le Port de Paris: Hier et Demain*, 3fr. 50.
Schuré (E.), *Précurseurs et Révoltes*, 3fr. 50.

Science.

- Prenant (A.), Bouin (P.), et Mallard (L.), *Traité d'Histologie: Vol. I, Cytologie*, 70fr.

General Literature.

- Decourcelle (P.), *Le Curé du Moulin-Rouge*, 3fr. 50.
Hubert (L.), *Politique Africaine*, 3fr. 50.
Loti (P.), *Vers Ipahan*, 3fr. 50.

KEATS: SOME READINGS AND NOTES.

II.

THERE are two pieces in Keats's 1817 volume which, so far as intrinsic merit is concerned, we could as well afford to spare as any of the immature "copies of verses" which he left for us with the rich inheritance of his later works. These two pieces appear among better things in what is described as "the middle of the book," namely, the groups between "I stood tip-toe upon a little hill," and the sonnets. The first is headed 'To some Ladies,' and begins with the line

What though while the wonders of nature exploring,
and the second has the heading 'On receiving a curious Shell, and a copy of verses, from the same Ladies,' and opens with the question—

Hast thou from the caves of Golconda, a gem
Pure as the ice-drop that froze on the mountain?

Now the ladies connected with these two more than ordinarily trifling pieces have not, as far as I am aware, been identified; and the text of the first piece has been disfigured—for even a poor figure may cut a poorer one through disfigurement—by the absence of a rhyme in the second quatrain. There can be no question of excluding from the poet's work these pieces published and acknowledged by himself: hence it must be worth while both to identify the heroines and get the text right the moment the opportunity serves. The material came to light at the end of last year, when Messrs. Henry Sotheran & Co., of 37, Piccadilly, obtained possession of Keats's holograph manuscript of the first of the two poems—which they have kindly allowed me to examine. George Keats's copy of the second poem bore a note to the effect that the copy of verses was 'The Wreath and the Chain' (by Thomas Moore), and that it was received with "a most beautiful

Dome shaped shell from a Lady"—which note neither helps to identify the source of the gift nor suffices to upset Keats's own statement that the source was "some ladies." On the strength of extant early letters of Keats to his friends Jane and Marianne Reynolds, sent from Oxford to Littlehampton, it has been conjectured that they were probably the givers of the "beautiful dome-shaped shell" and transcribers (at least one of them) of the verses of Moore. The holograph, however, disposes of the conjecture, as it is headed in Keats's writing "To the Misses M—," to which is added in another handwriting "at Hastings." At the foot of the poem Keats has set the date "1815." That is the year of the 'Epistle to George Felton Mathew,' published in the 1817 volume of 'Poems.' Caroline Mathew still figured in Keats's circle in 1819; for in the beginning of that year he wrote to George and Georgiana Keats of the "abominable behaviour of Archer" to her. "Archer," he says,

"has lived nearly at the Mathews' these two years; he has been amusing Caroline—and now he has written a letter to Mrs. M. declining, on pretence of inability to support a wife as he would wish, all thoughts of marriage. What is the worst is Caroline is 27 years old. It is an abominable matter. He has called upon me twice lately—I was out both times. What can it be for?"

When the shell and poem by Moore were sent "Caroline" would be from twenty-three to twenty-four and Keats under twenty: it seems to me practically certain that the ladies of these two poems were the Misses Mathew.

As to the holograph of the first piece, it is to be said that it is a finished manuscript—not a draft—and corresponds substantially with the printed text, though it shows considerable variation in pointing and capitalising; no fewer than twenty nouns spelt with small initial letters in the 'Poems' of 1817 have capitals in the holograph, which may fairly be conjectured to have been the actual copy sent to the Misses Mathew while absent from London—not, of course, the copy sent to the printer in 1817. It was no doubt in the transcription of both from a common original that some small irregularities occurred. It is with the text of the second quatrain that we are chiefly concerned just now:—

Yet over the steep whence the mountain stream rushes,
With you, kindest friends, in idea I rove;
Mark the clear tumbling crystal, its passionate gushes,
Its spray that the wild flowers kindly bedews.

In the holograph copy, by oversight, he wrote *gushes* at the end of line 1 as well as at the end of line 3; but that error does not occur in the printed text. On the other hand, the holograph authorizes two corrections; in it the rhymeless word *rove*, which occurs in all texts up to this year of grace 1904, as far as I am aware, is struck out and replaced by *musé*—while the first word in the fourth line, hitherto printed as *Its*, reads *In*. I am not certain that Keats would have finally preferred sound to sense and maintained *In*, if he took note of the matter at all in 1817; but in 1815 he had accidentally written *I* at first, and then deliberately squeezed an *n* into a tight place. There is another instance—in the last boyish quatrain of this piece—where the printed text shows a preference of sound to sense when compared with the holograph. The authorized version is—

For, indeed, 'tis a sweet and peculiar pleasure,
(And blissful is he who such happiness finds),
To possess but a span of the hour of leisure,
In elegant, pure, and aerial minds.

In the holograph (which, by-the-by, reads *san* for *span*) the last line begins with *Of* instead of *In*: this certainly makes the better sense; but Keats very likely observed, when printing, the cacophony of the repeated *ofs*, and put an *In* instead of one of them, regardless of cost. The comparison instituted in two previous quatrains between the "keepsake" from Hastings and a theoretical "gem from the fret-work of heaven" brought by a cherub with Mrs. Tighe's blessing, seems to indicate that the lad Keats was being

patronized by an agreeable group of well-educated grown-up young ladies, with "elegant, pure, and aerial minds." It would be interesting to know how many, whether only two or more, and what their Christian names were: one, at all events, was probably Caroline. Poor Caroline! Perhaps it was her "elegant, pure, and aerial mind" that tired the inconstant Archer after a couple of years or so, and rendered him proof against the attempts of Mrs. Mathew to dispose of one of a crowd of unwedded daughters. Who knows?

H. BUXTON FORMAN.

AFRICAN LANGUAGES.

215, Balfour Road, Ilford, Essex, April 11th, 1904.

MAY I be allowed the favour of a few words on the latter part of the review 'African Languages' in your issue of April 9th, p. 460? In his notes upon the Bugotu (Solomon Islands) translations of the S.P.O.K., the writer seems to have somewhat confused the Bugotu of Isabel Island with the Buka of Bougainville Island much further north. Of the latter language I gave specimens in the *Zeitschrift für afrikanische und ozeanische Sprachen*, but these show, as your reviewer states, not only no similarity with the Bugotu, but an entire difference. A very full grammar of the Bugotu was given by Dr. Codrington in his book on the 'Melanesian Languages,' and a grammatical note, based on material derived from Bishop Patteson, is contained in the 'Melanesischen Sprachen' of H. C. von der Gabelentz. The vocabulary is in MS. only.

The unsatisfactory nature of the comparisons which your reviewer refers to is due not so much to the lack of material for comparison, but rather to the lack of means for publication. I have before me in MS., as I write, at least twenty very full vocabularies of Oceanic languages, and nearly as many grammars or notes for grammars; but until a publisher comes forward who will issue them solely because they are of linguistic value, they are likely to remain in MS. Englishmen do not care for philological studies in the languages of the wild races. Why should Germany monopolize them?

SIDNEY H. RAY.

British and Foreign Bible Society, April 12th, 1904.

IN the notice of the Old Testament Lctionary in the Sechuana language which appears in your issue of April 9th, your reviewer suggests that the time may have come to revise, or to supersede, Moffat's version. That same opinion was entertained by the British and Foreign Bible Society nearly thirty years ago, at least so far as the advisability of revision was concerned, and as a result a revised edition of the entire Bible appeared in 1877. Moreover, following its practice in most of its foreign work, the B.F.B.S., so far from being satisfied with a single revision (in addition to minor emendations inserted from time to time), has at the present moment a revising committee working upon the Sechuana Bible in South Africa. The question of supersession, however, must be decided by the native Christians, and even the earliest form of the version cannot be given up while there is a demand for it.

I may add that the Lctionary under review does not compete with the B.F.B.S. editions; for that is in the Se-Rolong dialect, while our Scriptures are in Se-Tlapi.

JOHN SHARP, Editorial Superintendent.

COLERIDGE'S "BROTHER" IN WORDSWORTH'S 'STANZAS.'

Cornell University, U.S.A.

I CANNOT understand how your correspondent of March 19th infers from my note in your issue of March 12th that I discover an "application" to Coleridge, "humorous" or otherwise, in Wordsworth's 'The Redbreast chasing the

Butterfly.' My note of March 12th supports no such impossible contention.

However, that Wordsworth, under the "rallying" of 'The Simpliciad,' altered a line into which some suggestion of his own brotherly relationship to the butterfly might be read, I take on the excellent authority of Mr. Hutchinson in the *Athenæum* of December 25th, 1897.

It is likewise on Mr. Hutchinson's authority that I choose to rest for my unchanged belief that ll. 47, 48, of Wordsworth's 'Stanzas written in my Pocket Copy of Thomson's "Castle of Indolence"' refer to Coleridge. Your correspondent's citation of a foot-note by Mr. E. H. Coleridge in 'Letters of S.T.C.' (1895), p. 345, is far from convincing me that these lines more probably describe William Calvert. The foot-note offers no evidence of a change in Mr. E. H. C.'s interpretation of the 'Stanzas' from the one which he gives at greater length in the *Athenæum* of November 24th, 1894, where he maintains that ll. 37-49 describe Coleridge, and that the description of Calvert begins "half-way through the sixth stanza," i.e., with l. 50. For more authoritative views about the allusions in Wordsworth's 'Stanzas' cf. Mr. Dowden in vol. i. of the Aldine Wordsworth and Mr. Hutchinson, *Athenæum*, December 15th, 1894. L. COOPER.

A FOURTEENTH-CENTURY DEBENTURE.

The Scriptorium, Oxford, March, 1904.

WHEN the article 'Debenture' was prepared for the 'New English Dictionary' in 1894, the exact formation of the word was still not quite certain. The current spelling suggested a verbal derivative in *-ture*, analogous to *indenture*; but the earlier spelling in *-ur* supported the statement of Blount in his 'Glossographia' of 1674, that the word was really the Latin *debetur* (the third person plural of *debeor*, to be due or owing), supposed to have been the initial word of formal certificates of indebtedness given to the person to whom the money was owed. At that time, however, so far as we could learn from careful inquiry, no actual example of a document containing the Latin formula was known; though our early quotations enabled us to give the original sense as "a voucher given in the Royal Household, the Exchequer, or other Government Office, certifying to the recipient the sum due to him for goods supplied, services rendered, salary, &c., and serving as his authority for claiming payment."

Such a voucher would begin with the word *Debetur*, though not, as stated in Webster's Dictionary of 1864 (thoughtlessly followed by some later dictionaries), with *Debetur mihi*, since the person to whom the money was due could not be the *ego* who acknowledged the indebtedness. An actual debenture of the fourteenth century has now been found by Dr. E. J. L. Scott, in the course of his work of examining, arranging, and calendaring the Westminster Chapter muniments, of which, by permission of the Dean, a copy has been furnished to me with liberty to publish it. It runs as follows (Westminster Charter 22,769):—

"Debetur in garderoba domini Regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum (?) Aluino de Reuele mercatori Alemannie pro precio octo milium sex centorumginta et sex Florenorum auri de Florenca et octo grossorum Turonensium ab eo emptis ad opus ipsius Domini Regis per compositum Senescalli Scriptum apud Andwerp duodecimo die Augusti anno regni Domini Regis supradicti quarto decimo. Mille et trescentas libras."

This, it will be seen, confirms the statement of Blount, and illustrates the original sense of *debenture* as given in the Dictionary.

Why, by the way, has the important qualification *post conquestum*, always appended to the ordinal numeration of the Plantagenet Edwards, been dropped in the case of the present king, who is certainly "Edwardus septimus post conquestum," Edward, the Seventh since the Conquest, but without the qualification is Edward X.?

J. A. H. MURRAY.

Literary Gossip.

AMONG Mr. Murray's new books will be 'Modern Tariff History,' by Mr. Percy Ashley; 'An Enquiry into the Economic Condition of the Country,' by Mr. R. H. Inglis Palgrave, the editor of the 'Dictionary of Political Economy,' and a first-rate authority on all monetary matters; 'Austin on Law and Sovereignty,' with introduction and notes by Prof. W. Jethro Brown; and a collection of articles on 'The Macedonian Question,' by Mr. James Bryce and other well-known men, edited by Mr. Luigi Villari.

MRS. DEARMER, the author of 'The Noisy Years,' has written a novel entitled 'The Orangery: a Comedy of Tears,' which will be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. on the 22nd inst. It is a tale of English life in London and in the country during the last years of the eighteenth century. The Orangery itself is the scene of the weekly meetings of a little coterie of damsels, whose interest in one another's love affairs helps to carry on the story. The indiscretions of the heroine, Miss Deborah Carey, and the good-nature of her patroness, Lady Betty, carry her to London at an epoch when high play at Crookford's, gallantry at Ranelagh, and duels in the Park were the ordinary incidents in the life of young men of breeding.

MRS. CRAIGIE, whose proposals about a school of psychology in connexion with a national theatre have been widely discussed, is about to publish, through Messrs. Burns & Oates, a treatise upon 'The Science of Life.' It offers a comparative study of the maxims and teachings of "two supreme psychologists," St. Ignatius Loyola and Tolstoy; and repeats, in effect, the message she delivered a few months ago at Birmingham, when, as their President, she addressed the members of the Ruskin Society.

MR. MORTIMER MENPES, after a visit to St. Petersburg, will probably prepare for publication a volume of colour-sketches and letterpress dealing with Russia in war time.

MISS IDA TAYLOR will speedily follow up her 'Life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald' with a volume of briefer biographical sketches, to be published under the title of 'Revolutionary Types.'

MR. FISHER UNWIN will publish very shortly a novel by Miss C. E. Playne, entitled 'The Romance of a Lonely Woman.' The scene is laid mainly in Algiers, and the story tells of the devoted self-sacrifice of one who to outsiders seemed cold and independent of the rest of her kind.

AMONG the articles in the May number of the *Independent Review* will be the following: 'The Chinese in South Africa,' by Mr. John Burns, M.P.; 'Towards a Civilization,' by Mr. C. F. G. Masterman; 'Religion and Revelation' (I.), by Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson; 'Weeds,' by Mr. Edward Carpenter; 'Walpole's Letters,' by Mr. G. L. Strachey; and 'Birds of Paradise' (II.), by Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace.

MRS. VOYNICH's new novel is to have for its title 'Olive Latham,' and will deal with English life in Russia, of which she has

intimate knowledge. It is to be published by Mr. Heinemann. A German translation, by Elfa Wasmuth, of Mrs. Voynich's 'The Gadfly,' has recently been published under the title of 'Die Stoechfliege,' and a six-penny English edition of the same book is in preparation.

THE Government of India has just officially recognized Mr. F. B. Bradley-Birt's successful work 'Chota Nagpore: a Little-Known Province of the Empire,' by ordering copies to be placed in its libraries. The Government of Bengal had already placed copies in all official district libraries throughout Bengal.

CONTRIBUTIONS to Oriental literature promised by Mr. Murray include 'A Complete English-Persian Dictionary'; 'The Anwâr-i-Sahaili,' an adaptation of the Fables of Bidpai, translated from the Persian; and 'Muhammad, his Life and Doctrines,' all by Mr. A. N. Wollaston, C.I.E.; and 'Early Eastern Christianity,' six lectures on the Syriac-speaking Church, by Mr. F. C. Burkitt.

C. G. LELAND's posthumous work, 'The Alternate Sex,' is to appear during the present month. The sub-title of the book, 'The Female Intellect in Man, and the Masculine in Woman,' foreshadows its purport.

THE hundredth anniversary of Hawthorne's birth, which occurs on July 4th next, will be signalized by the publication of a special limited edition of 'The Scarlet Letter.' The text, a literal reprint of the first edition, is to be illustrated by fifteen full-paged coloured plates reproduced by the Goupil photogravure process. Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. are the publishers.

THE well-known business of Messrs. Masters & Co., 78, New Bond Street, has been purchased by Messrs. S. C. Brown, Langham & Co., publishers, of 47, Great Russell Street.

THE London School of Economics and Political Science, Clare Market, W.C., announce an attractive event for next Wednesday, a lecture by Sir Frank Swettenham on 'The Administration of the Straits Colony and the Federated Malay States Protectorate.' They have now issued their arrangements for the summer term, which include a wide field of study under first-rate guides.

THE Comte Émile de Kératry, a French author and politician of distinction in his day, died on Thursday in last week. He was born in Paris on March 20th, 1832, and studied at the *lycées* Saint-Louis and Louis le Grand. He entered the army, and was in active service in the Crimea and in Mexico. He retired in 1865, and contributed articles in opposition to the Imperial Government to the *Revue Contemporaine*. He continued these attacks when he took over the editing of the *Revue Moderne*, and founded at almost the same time an opposition journal at Brest, *L'Electeur du Finistère*, and was elected Deputy for Brest in 1869. He took a prominent part in the war and in the events which followed. Thiers had a very high opinion of his integrity and ability, and nominated him to the Préfecture of La Haute Garonne. He was a contributor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and his writings

included not only a number of theatrical pieces, but also several works which enjoyed considerable popularity: 'La Contre-guerrilla au Mexique,' 'La Créance Jecker,' 'L'Élévation et la Chute de Maximilien' (of which an English translation by G. H. Venables appeared in 1868), and 'Le Camp de Coulie.'

A STATUE of Shakspeare at Weimar will be unveiled on April 23rd in honour of the fortieth anniversary of the Deutsche Shakspeare Gesellschaft, and the distinguished writer Prof. Alois Brandl will deliver an address.

PROF. ZETTEL, whose death in his seventy-third year has occurred at Munich, was well known both as a poet and an essayist. Among his best works are the collection of poems entitled 'In zarte Frauenhand,' the epic 'Gela,' and his popular anthologies 'Edelweiss' and 'Heideröslin.'

RECENT Parliamentary Papers include the Report of the Director of the National Gallery, 1903 (3d.); Statistics of Public Elementary Schools, Pupil Teacher Centres, and Training Colleges, 1902-3 (3½d.); and the Annual Report on the Finances of the University of Aberdeen (4d.).

SCIENCE

GEOLOGY.

The Cretaceous Rocks of Britain.—Vol. III. *The Upper Chalk of England.* By A. J. Jukes-Browne. With Contributions by William Hill. (Stationery Office.)—With this volume the series of Geological Survey memoirs, by Mr. Jukes-Browne, on the upper cretaceous rocks of England, is brought to a close. The first volume dealt with the Selbornian strata, commonly known as gault and upper greensand; the second treated of the lower and middle chalk; and now the third volume, crowning the series, is devoted to the upper chalk, or that part of the cretaceous system which lies above the band of hard nodular limestone termed the Chalk Rock. Never before have our upper cretaceous strata received such comprehensive treatment as that accorded to them officially in this three-volume monograph. It is true that certain parts of the system in limited localities have been described much more fully elsewhere; but the entire series of upper cretaceous strata is here dealt with, as a whole, with unrivalled liberality.

The true summit of the chalk, the uppermost part of the great pile of cretaceous strata, is known nowhere in the British Islands. In order to see this part of the chalk we must cross to the Continent, especially to Denmark. So far as Britain is concerned, the highest part of the chalk is exposed at Trimmingham, on the coast of Norfolk, where there is a limited development of what appears from its fossils to be comparable with the famous chalk of Maestricht in Holland. Mr. Jukes-Browne now proposes that this Trimmingham chalk should be separated from the rest of the English chalk as a distinct zone, to be termed the "zone of *Ostrea lunata*." With the little lunate oyster, which occurs in abundance, there are certain other fossils that are held to justify the recognition of a distinctive fauna. "The study of the upper chalk," says the author, "is especially and essentially a study of zones." This work of zoning the chalk, or patiently collecting fossils from definite horizons, was initiated in France by Hébert and Barrois, and is now being systematically carried on in this country by a few enthusiastic amateurs, especially by Dr. A. W. Rowe, who has worked so successfully at this subject

that he has been able to trace the zones round the greater part of our chalk coast.

One of the many interesting subjects discussed by Mr. Jukes-Browne is the probable depth of water in which the chalk ooze was deposited—a subject which had previously engaged the attention of Dr. Hume and certain other geologists. According to a diagram in this memoir, the period of the upper chalk in the British area was ushered in by a movement of elevation, the Chalk Rock having been deposited in water of not more than 400 fathoms in depth. This was followed by prolonged subsidence, when the sea-floor was carried down to perhaps 700 fathoms from the surface; and finally a movement of elevation brought the cretaceous period to a close.

The microscopic structure of the various rocks forming the Upper Chalk has been studied by Mr. W. Hill, who has become a specialist in this subject, and from whose pen the monograph has received a valuable contribution.

Applied geology is by no means neglected by Mr. Jukes-Browne, and the various economic products of the chalk are described in fair detail. Of such products perhaps the most important is water; and the chapter on 'Water Supply from the Chalk' is one which deserves close attention. The outcry about a shortage of water heard everywhere a year or so ago has naturally been stopped during the rainy period through which we have passed; and the water-level, or plane of saturation, in the chalk has risen so high that it has been cut by many valleys which it fails normally to reach, so that "bournes" have broken out with exceptional flow, like the famous intermittent spring near Croydon.

Mr. Jukes-Browne's monograph is necessarily a technical work, invaluable for reference, but still it contains a good deal of matter that is quite readable. The chapter, for example, in which he deals with the physical features of chalk districts is one which may be read with advantage by any one taking an intelligent interest in the building of our chalk hills and the scooping out of their graceful combs.

Mineral Systems: a Review, with Outline of an Attempted Classification of Minerals in Natural Groups. By E. J. Chapman. (Williams & Norgate.)—A melancholy interest attaches to this little work. In the preface the writer makes a touching reference to his advancing years—indeed, his published work goes back to the forties of the last century; and since that preface was penned, only a few months ago, the end has come. It will be sufficient, then, to say of this posthumous work that it represents an honest attempt to classify minerals in groups in such a way as to bring together those species that have the nearest natural relationship. Such a grouping has frequently been attempted, and has invariably failed. Difficult enough in regard to animals and plants, a natural system seems almost hopeless in the case of minerals. The mineralogist calls to his aid chemistry and crystallography, and constructs some kind of rough system with which the student has to be temporarily satisfied. But in all schemes yet proposed, natural relationships—or what appear to be such—are not infrequently violated. Prof. Chapman, at the close of a long life devoted to science, came to be thoroughly dissatisfied with all existing systems of mineralogical classification, and has consequently bequeathed to us a system of his own. This work, in which he propounds his views, contains some suggestive remarks, which, from his matured experience as a teacher, will be of value to mineralogists; but we fear that the new system, cumbered with a novel terminology, has but little chance of coming into general use.

SOCIETIES.

ASTRONOMICAL.—April 8.—Prof. Turner, President, in the chair.—The Secretary read a paper by Mr. H. C. Plummer on the optical distortion of the microscopes of the Oxford machine for measuring celestial photographs, the paper being followed by a discussion on the microscopes attached to the machines employed in other observatories.—Mr. Bellamy read an analysis of results of measurements of the 1,180 plates in zones +25° to +31° allotted to the Oxford University Observatory in connexion with the International Astrographic Chart.—Mr. Lewis gave an account of his memoir on the measures of the double stars in Struve's 'Mesure Micrometrique,' collected and discussed.—Prof. Turner read a paper on the Rousdon variable-star observations, in the course of which he considered the sun as a variable star, raising the question whether the sun is brighter or fainter at sun-spot maxima. The evidence appeared to point to its being brighter at maxima.—Sir David Gill gave an account of the improved spectroscope which the Cape Observatory owes to the generosity of Mr. McClean. He described in some detail the electrical arrangements for maintaining the spectroscope at a perfectly uniform temperature. He showed photographs of the instrument and its accessories, as well as a series of spectra of stars, with comparison spectra, which had been taken with the new instrument.

LINNEAN.—April 7.—Prof. S. H. Vines, President, in the chair.—The Rev. H. T. Spufford and Mr. J. L. Bonhote were admitted Fellows.—Dr. J. D. F. Gilchrist, Mr. W. P. J. Le Brocq, and Mr. C. E. Pearson were elected Fellows.—The President, on behalf of Prof. Isaac Bayley Balfour, presented a gold medal recently struck in commemoration of his father, Prof. John Hutton Balfour.—Sir Joseph Hooker forwarded for acceptance by the Society a photograph of an etching by Mrs. Dawson Turner, from a drawing by J. S. Cotman, of her husband, who was a Fellow of the Linnean Society for fifty years.—Mr. E. P. Stebbing exhibited lantern-slides of the metamorphoses of *Clania crameri*, a Psychid moth from the Madras Presidency, showing its use of its food-plant, *Casuarina equisetifolia*, in the making of its protective case.—Mr. F. Enock displayed a series of more than fifty slides of natural-colour photography of living insects and flowers by the Sanger-Shepherd three-colour process, the President adding a few remarks.—Mr. C. E. Jones gave an abstract of his paper, 'The Morphology and Anatomy of the Stem of the Genus *Lycopodium*,' illustrating his remarks by lantern-slides.—The paper was briefly commented on by Dr. D. H. Scott and the President.

PHILOLOGICAL.—April 8.—Mr. W. H. Stevenson in the chair.—Dr. H. Bradley read a paper on the M words he is editing for the Society's Oxford English Dictionary, and stated that 124 pages are in type, though only 56 are made up, as part of the next sheet to them contains "make," which will occupy 11 pages or 33 columns. The number of non-European or Eastern and Western natural words is 49, and Mr. James Platt has helped greatly in their derivation. Copy has been prepared to "mantisia." The first part of M will be issued in October. Proofs have been read by Lord Aldenham, Canon Fowler, Mr. W. H. Stevenson, Mr. Wilson of Dollar, and M. Calande. Mr. Chichester Hart has contributed many useful Elizabethan words and extracts, and Prof. Silvanus Thompson and Prof. Clifton have helped in scientific words. Mr. Brandreth has verified quotations in the British Museum. The oldest assistant, Mr. Sykes, resigned last year at seventy-five. Mr. Dallas is the new one. The old staff has worked well. "Macaroni," a dandy, a man of affected manners, occurs first in Horace Walpole's letter of February 6th, 1764, "the Macaroni Club." In the same year it was applied to a man: a girl was to be married to a "Macaroni, and of our loo," or set. "Macaronic" poetry is from Forlengo, 'Liber Macaronicus,' 1517, in which Italian words were used with Latin terminations in Latin constructions. Beaumont, 1638, was the first English user of it in his 'Joneus Virbius.' "Macassar" oil, 1666-7, mentioned by Byron in 'Don Juan,' 1819, was so advertised that it was used for "puffing." A pamphlet of 1809 by Rowland describes its virtues. Trelawny came across the genuine oil in Celebes, and he believed that Rowland really had half a pint of it. "Maelstrom" occurs in Danish, Swedish, &c., but its spelling can only be accounted for as early modern Dutch, where it means a whirlpool, a stream whirling round. The form was got from the Dutch map printed in Amsterdam. It is a literary word in Scandinavia, and is there a loan-word from Dutch. "Madrepore" is the Italian *Madrepore*, pore being a kind of vegetable-like

porous coral, "the plants called *Madrepore*, tubular growths from a common stem," *madre* meaning "mother." The "magic lantern" was first shown by a learned Dane in 1665, "magic" meaning "pertaining to the Persian Magi": "he who knows not the secret believes it to be performed by Magic Art" (1696, Phillips). "Mail" has five substantives and four verbs. One is "mail," to tie up, envelope, c. 1550, as "mailed in armour"; 1531, "for mailing cloths and cordes to trusse the same stuff." Shakespeare has "mayled up in shame, with papers on my back" ('2 Hen. VI., II. iv. 31); "a box sealed, mailed, and covered," 1619; and in 1660 "Elephants richly mail'd with Sea-wolf skins." In hawking, "to mail a hawk" is to wrap her up in a handkerchief in order to tame her or keep her quiet. The word is, no doubt, French, but has not yet been found. "Magnanimity" is from Aristotle, and is first used as one of the virtues, *μεγαλοψυχία*. In modern times the chief sense is generosity to one who has injured us. "Magnificence," says Aristotle, means liberality of expenditure combined with good taste. "Magnesia" and "manganese" are the same word. Magnesia was, 1, the loadstone; 2, a stone shining like metal, probably talc, which sense was adopted by the alchemists. "Magnesia" was used later for oxide of manganese. Now the modern sense is got from "magnes carneus," which stuck to the flesh like metal does to the loadstone. "Manganese," Ital. *manganese*, is a corrupt form of L. *magnesia*. "Malmsey" is not an English corruption; Med. Lat. *malvesia*, *malvesia*, are from the Greek place-name *Monembasia*, *Monembasia*. "Mallard" is not the "male" duck. O.Fr. *malart*, *mallart*, a wild drake, has no s: it represents the O.H.G. male proper name *Madelhart*, bold in counsel, an English form being *maudelard*: the name was probably applied to the bird in poetry. "Mahogany" ('Mahogeny' 1671, in Ogilby) was advertised for sale in 1703. "Make-bate" had ten quotations sent in for it, but every one proved a mistake for "make-bate" (1529); as others for "medicament" turned out to be "medicament."—Mr. Thornton gave an account of the change of educational system in Norway. In 1896 the Government connected the secondary schools with the elementary: it made co-education of girls and boys, and sloyd, compulsory: it turned out Greek, and kept Latin only in a tentative way, putting modern languages in their place, and giving English a large share (nine hours a week) not only in language, but in literature and social institutions. This plan is affecting Denmark and Sweden too.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—April 12.—Sir W. H. White, President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'Recent Developments in Cargo and Intermediate Steamers,' by Mr. E. W. de Russett.—It was announced that 15 Associate Members had been transferred to the class of Members, and that 91 candidates had been admitted as Students. The monthly ballot resulted in the election of 4 Members, 65 Associate Members, and 6 Associates.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—April 11.—Sir James Crichton-Browne, Treasurer and V.P., in the chair.—The Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. W. B. Anderson, Mr. J. Benson, Mrs. G. E. Brodie-Morison, Mrs. Douglas Cow, Mrs. J. Mackenzie Davidson, Mr. J. A. W. Dollar, Mr. Baynton Hippesley, Mr. E. W. Linging, Mrs. Master, Mr. J. C. Prince, Mr. E. A. Short, Mr. H. L. Tidy, Mr. W. Watson-Taylor, and Mr. C. S. Whitehead were elected Members.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—April 12.—Earl Grey in the chair.—A paper on 'The Regeneration of South Africa' was read before the Colonial Section by Mr. B. H. Morgan.—A discussion followed.

April 13.—Lord Montagu of Brandon in the chair.—A paper on 'Agricultural Education' was read by Mr. J. C. Medd, and was followed by a discussion.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—April 11.—Mr. D. B. Butler, President, in the chair.—A paper was read on 'The Latest Practice in Sewage Disposal,' by Mr. H. C. H. Shenton.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon. Institute of British Architects, 8.—'The Statues of Wells Cathedral,' Mr. E. S. Prier.
- Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'London Streets and London Street Traffic,' Mr. T. B. Hall.
- Tues. Royal Institution, 5.—'The Transformations of Animals,' Lecture 11, Prof. L. C. Miall.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Aerial Suspension-Cableways,' Mr. J. Macdonald Henderson.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'The Sentiment of Decoration,' Mr. A. East.
- Zoological, 8.—'Mammals collected during the Uganda Boundary Commission by Mr. W. G. Doggett,' Messrs. Oldfield Thomas and H. Schwann; 'Contributions to the Anatomy of the Lacertilia. II. On some Foliate in the Structure of Tupinambis,' Mr. F. E. Bedford; 'The Disposition and Morphology of the Intestinal Coils in Mammals,' Dr. F. Chalmers Mitchell; and two other papers.

- WED. Chemical, 54.—'The Vapour Density of Hydrazine Hydrate' and 'The Combining Volumes of Carbon Monoxide and Oxygen,' Mr. A. Scott; 'Ammoniacal Double Chromates and Molybdates,' Mr. R. C. Briggs; and five other Papers.
- Meteorological, 74.—'The Variation of the Population of India compared with the Variation of Rainfall in the Decennium 1891-1901,' Mr. W. L. Dallas; 'The Cause of Autumn Mists,' Mr. J. B. Cohen.
- British Archaeological Association, 8.—'Sheffield Cutlery and the Foil Tax of 1379,' Mr. R. E. Leader; 'Shepway Cross,' Mr. A. Denton Cheney.
- Entomological, 8.—'Nature's Protection of Insect Life, Illustrated by Colour Photography,' Mr. F. Brock; discussion on 'Specimens of the Dipterous Families Stratiomyidae to Cyrtidae.'
- Folk-lore, 8.—'Toda Prayer,' Dr. W. H. R. Rivers.
- Microscopical, 8.—'Exhibition of Pond Life.'
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Motor-Cars for Popular Use,' Mr. Mervyn O'Gorman.
- THURS. Historical, 5.—'The Disquisitions of Depopulations, 1605,' Dr. R. F. Gay.
- Royal Institution, 5.—'Disquisition, Lecture II., Prof. Dewar.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Internal Combustion Motors,' Mr. Duquard Clark. (James Forrest Lecture.)
- Lituanian, 8.—'British Freshwater Biliropea,' Mr. J. Cash.
- FRI. Physical, 5.—'Calculation of Colours for Colour Sensitive meters and the Illumination of Three-Colour Photographic Transparencies by Spectrum Colours,' Sir W. de W. Abney; 'On Normal Piling as connected with Osborne Reynolds's Theory of the Universe,' Prof. J. D. Everett; 'Note on the Diffraction Theory of the Rainbow as applied to the Case when the Object is in Motion,' Dr. R. T. Glazebrook.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'No. 2 River-Pier of the Reckon Sawworks,' Mr. A. Trewby. (Students' Meeting.)
- Royal Institution, 9.—'Sleeping Sickness in Uganda,' Col. D. Bruce.
- SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Cameos,' Mr. Cyril Davenport.

Science Gossip.

MR. MURRAY announces several books of interest to scientific readers: 'Wild Life at the Land's End,' by Mr. J. C. Tregarthen, dealing with the fox, badger, otter, &c.; 'Bacteriology and the Public Health,' by Dr. George Newman, a new book based on his 'Bacteria'; 'On the Treatment of some Acute Visceral Inflammations,' by Dr. David B. Lees; and 'The Organization of Agriculture,' by Mr. E. A. Pratt, a most timely volume, which considers continental methods as well as our own.

AMONG the announcements of the Sociological Society are papers on 'Woman in Early Civilization,' by Dr. Westernmark, next Monday, and on 'Eugenics: its Definition, Scope, and Aims,' by Dr. Francis Galton. Both these distinguished experts ought to have big audiences.

WE have received the Report of the Director of the Kodaikānal and Madras Observatories for the year 1903. Like its predecessor, it is signed by the Acting Director, Mr. Charles P. Butler, who has the entire responsibility for the work at Kodaikānal, whilst the Deputy Director, Mr. R. L. Jones, superintends that at Madras, which is wholly of a meteorological character. At Kodaikānal the astronomical observations were restricted to the subject of solar physics, but magnetical, seismological, and other observations were also carried on continuously. The solar work consisted of observations of widened lines in sunspot spectra, visual observations of prominences and chromosphere, and photographs of solar disc in monochromatic light (by the method devised by Prof. Hale, of Yerkes) and of sunspot spectra. Kodaikānal being one of the base stations for the Magnetic Survey of India now proceeding, complete records are taken visually with the magnetometer and by continuous photographic registration with a Watson magnetograph recording horizontal intensity and declination. The mean declination for 1903 is $0^{\circ} 22' 1''$ West. With the approaching return of great sunspot activity, the year has been characterized by an increasing number of magnetic disturbances. During a great storm in the beginning of December, the seismograph room was flooded; but before that took place evidence was secured that a large seismic disturbance was in progress at the same time. With regard to meteorological observations, the highest recorded temperature at Kodaikānal (which is at an elevation of 7,200 ft. above the level of the sea) was $74^{\circ} 5'$ on March 23rd, and the lowest $43^{\circ} 5'$ on January 25th. At Madras the highest was $103^{\circ} 1'$ on June 27th, and the lowest $65^{\circ} 3'$ on December 8th. The rainfall at the latter place was above the average in eight months out of the twelve; at Kodaikānal the total fall was 69.55 in., which is about three inches above the average.

ONE of the excerpts from the eighth volume of the "Decennial Publications" of the Uni-

versity of Chicago is by Mr. G. W. Ritchey, 'Astronomical Photography with the Forty-inch Refractor and the Two-foot Reflector of the Yerkes Observatory,' and contains some splendid reproductions of photographs of lunar regions and of nebulae. Mr. Ritchey remarks that in the original design of the forty-inch refractor no provision was made for direct photography; but that instrument was made available for this purpose by the use of a method perfected by himself in 1900, and described in the *Astrophysical Journal* for December of that year. The photograph of the great system of rays about Tycho here given is from a negative obtained on March 31st, 1901, after an exposure of one-fourth of a second. That of the central parts of the great nebula in Orion was obtained with the forty-inch refractor on January 20th in the same year, after an exposure of three hours.

FINE ARTS

THE NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB.

THE real event of this exhibition, more important than Mr. Sargent's reappearance there after so many years' absence, is the "arrival" of Mr. Rothenstein. Anxiously year after year have all those who care about the future of English art watched his work, hoping that the time might come when his conspicuous talents would find a purpose and gain their true value. Again and again he has seemed on the verge of finding himself, and again and again some work of undeniable brilliance, but of dubious significance, has come to show that he had not yet finished his apprenticeship. Indeed, his very talents have themselves stood in his way. In his earliest works his witty appreciation of what was topical and modish, his love of extravagance and caricature, together with a desire to flout and astonish the *bourgeois*—all these prevented him from aiming at the mark of independent creative art. His pictures were pictorial criticisms of life, of art, of manners, but never complete in themselves. Then came a period when, perceiving that this attitude of the *jeune ferveur* could lead nowhere, he abandoned his witty conceits and amusing affectations, and became the serious, almost the plodding, student. This has lasted nearly ever since; there have been momentary and occasional reminiscences of his earlier style, when he has risked violent contrasts and bizarre compositions, returned for a moment to his attitude of defiant indifference, and yet again he has foreshadowed the possibility of fine and more serious work. Little by little it became apparent that his ambitions were sound, that it was merely a question of time, of patient experiment, of bringing his talents into line with a bigger ideal, of educating his hand and eye to a new purpose. Every year his compositions have become more scholarly, his design more sure, and every year has marked the disappearance of something of wilfulness and caprice. And yet his work did not allow of unqualified praise. Even when most accomplished it seemed to lack purpose, to be of the nature of a study. But this year it seems possible at last to acclaim a definite accomplishment. His two pictures of rabbis are real creations; they justify themselves entirely, and require no allowances and explanations.

The fact is Mr. Rothenstein has at last found a subject suited to his temperament; this, it seems to us, except for one or two landscapes like the 'Vézelay,' he has never quite done before. In his interiors he has again and again come as near as possible to it, but the problem of these present to an artist who, like Mr. Rothenstein, refuses to take them as merely agreeable decoration, who aims rather at Rembrandt's than Terborch's vision, is of the utmost difficulty. It is to find in the most trivial and everyday surroundings and occupations just that

particular point of view which will remove them altogether from use and wont, and give the dramatic sense of an underlying reality, of something eternal and universal. In proportion as the situation is slight and the surroundings familiar, the dramatic quality becomes subtle and evanescent, and to mark it at all, to realize it unmistakably for the spectator, becomes one of the most difficult aims that an artist can put before himself. Giorgione in one or two of his portraits, Titian in his 'Concert,' and Rembrandt in almost every scrap of paper he scribbled on, did this, but one cannot wonder that Mr. Rothenstein has never made his intention quite clear. It was easy to see that he was aiming at something wholly different from other artists, like Mr. Orpen, who treated similar themes, but nevertheless no particular mood was definitely aroused. In the two pictures which he shows this year he has wisely treated an easier material, and the sense of confidence and assurance which this has given him adds immeasurably to the beauty of the result. Everything—the composition, the planning of the light and shade, even the actual quality of the paint—has become propitious under the influence of a clearly felt inspiration. Of the two pictures we like best the more ambitious composition *The Talmud School* (No. 52), where the rabbis are seated in a dimly lighted room, studying the Talmud round a table on which stand two candles. The effect of the double illumination is admirably rendered, but Mr. Rothenstein has wisely refrained from giving this any emphasis; the figures predominate, as they should, and they are rendered with a sympathetic and penetrating understanding which is altogether rare in modern art. We find here no touch of caricature; the characters are sharply determined, but by a grasp of essentials, not of accidental signs. Their long praying shawls give the design a largeness and breadth, an almost archaic stateliness, which sets at once a distinct key to the mood, and how admirably this is carried out by the invention of the figure standing aside to pray with his back turned to the group—a note of mysterious reserve and self-absorption which reflects on the ardent intelligence and keenness of the readers' faces! There is throughout a keen perception of the imaginative significance of forms and surfaces which is precisely the supreme quality of pictorial expression; but it is a perception which the whole tendency of modern art since Pre-Raphaelite times has striven to obscure and overlay with minor interests. We see here, too, what the whole history of art proclaims, that technical excellence is really dependent on imaginative conviction. It would be too much to say that this picture is altogether beautifully painted; there are many passages which a keen scrupulosity about the proprieties of paint would have avoided; but it is painted with singular sincerity, without any bravura or search for cheap effectiveness, and this very unobtrusiveness, this subordination of the expression to the idea, makes for actual beauty of quality. The head in the centre of the picture is really remarkable; it is perfectly within its atmosphere; it almost ceases to be pigment, and has the real illusory quality which it should be the aim of technique to attain. This picture is, in fact, not only far in advance of anything Mr. Rothenstein has hitherto done, but it is, we think, one of the most remarkable pictures ever seen at the New English Art Club's exhibitions.

Mr. Steer sends three oils, of which the most interesting is *The Black Domino* (89), a half-length of a girl in a black silk hood. Mr. Steer is continually refining and subtilizing his remarkable sentiment for colour, so that he can now get all the brilliance and charm that he loves out of colours in themselves monotone or dull. Here he has found all that he wants—an exquisite shimmer of greenish pearly grey in the effect of sunlight on black silk. He has helped it out with a single note of dull red which per-

fectly completes the chord, and with the blonde tones of the girl's face and hands. It is noticeable that Mr. Steer tends more and more to get his colour effects out of blacks and warm greys and reds, to eliminate the blues and greens, to rely on "dry" schemes; but, though he is thus becoming severer and more exacting in his taste, he never fails to charm. It is not only that we recognize the perfect rightness of his oppositions, but they have also a power like music of compelling a mood, always, with Mr. Steer, a purely delightful, never an intense or poignant one. Mr. Steer is not, we think, so happy in his portrait of *Mrs. D. S. MacColl* (61). He has attempted a more searching, more interested interpretation of character than usual. He has not used his model, as he so often does, as a type to suggest to him a certain common and generalized charm, and in the face of this portrait we feel the effort it has cost him to be particular and to individualize. If it were only as good as the figure and the hands! His landscape, fine as it is, presents nothing new or unaccustomed.—Certainly among the best landscapes of this show must be reckoned Mr. C. J. Holmes's *Portsmouth Road* (90), a great stretch of undulating wooded country lit by gleams of sun which struggle through the piled-up barriers of cloud. The colour harmony is sober and very deliberately thought out. Mr. Holmes is the opposite of Mr. Steer, in that he takes for the basis of his design form rather than movement and atmospheric effect, and in compensation for a certain immobility he attains a solemnity, an almost statuesque grandeur, which are very remarkable in landscape.

Mr. John's drawings are, as usual, marvellous. We liked best the *Joconda* (113), a fine study of movement and expression rendered with an absolute mastery and assurance of hand. His pictures, as usual, disappoint one of something to which one feels sure he cannot fail, so remarkably gifted as he is, some day to attain. His *Daughter of Ypocras* (94) is a wonderful study of the quality of light on dusky flesh. As an "academy" it is astonishing, but it is only an "academy," not yet a picture. Still more do we feel this of his *Dawn* (103), which sets out to be more, but the addition of blue clouds and crimson drapery only serves to make more evident the want of any sufficient imaginative impulse. Judged as a study of the nude, however, it is a thing scarcely any students and few contemporary masters could accomplish. There is no doubt that, with such powers as Mr. John possesses, we have only to wait till the fermenting process of experiment and self-discovery has been accomplished, and this, in the conditions of modern life, and the lack of traditions in modern art, must take a long time.

Mr. McEvoy is another artist who never fails to interest, but who is still searching. His *Evening* (93) is a curious and not altogether intelligible work. He seems to have a great feeling for dramatic expression, which as yet has found no proper scope. He overcharges the situation with the intensity of his poses and expressions. If he could only find subjects which would render this appropriate and intelligible, the singularity and delicacy of his talent would become more apparent.

Among artists who are new to us in the present exhibition the most remarkable is Mr. Sidney Lee, whose *Approach of Night* (74), though harsh and unprepossessing in quality, shows real feeling and power. The silhouette of the black leaves on the moonlit sky is admirable; it is full of detailed rendering of minute forms without a hint of smallness or meanness.—A charming little piece reminiscent of Alfred Stevens, the painter, is Miss A. B. Davies's *On the Balcony* (100).

There is much in the work of the ordinary contributors which, while it calls for no special comment, shows right endeavour and a fairly high standard of attainment. Here we

may mention Mr. Harrison's brilliant portrait study (79), in which the influence of Sargent predominates; Mr. Rich's and Mr. Tonks's water-colours; Mr. Orpen's drawings of children; and Mr. Bone's drawings and etchings.

THE FINE-ART SOCIETY.

Mr. J. M. SWAN's drawings of the larger *Felidae* are on view at this gallery. Before his oil paintings one sometimes doubts Mr. Swan's position as an artist, but these doubts are always dispelled when we come to look at his drawings. In these he gives all the artistic intention of which he is capable, and the fitting out of these studies to set compositions really means the watering-down of the idea by indifferent matter. Mr. Swan's conception of form is really fitted to a plastic line—a large, sweeping, firm contour is the convention in which he works most readily. Tone relations, *chiaroscuro*, and colour—all that goes to the making of the finished painting—lie outside his range; he does not know what to make of them. Thus it comes about that, even in his drawings, when he attempts to relate his animals to their imagined tropical surroundings he invariably diminishes the breadth and certainty of his effect. He can put a vague suggestion of sky with a scribble of white chalk round a lion's head so as to mass the silhouette well enough, but the moment he adds "the forests of the night" to the tiger he ceases to "burn brightly." This, we take it, is the explanation of his extraordinary success as a draughtsman, his singular failure as a painter. His vision is of the object itself regarded as a separate entity—it is a sculptural, not a pictorial vision. And since all great draughtsmanship has kinship rather with sculpture than with painting, Mr. Swan's work is to be enjoyed most thoroughly at such an exhibition as that at the Fine-Art Society.

Mr. Swan draws largely; to say that is to say almost that he is a great draughtsman, certainly a rare and remarkable one. He sees always the large, compact contour of his form. His line is sensitive, closely adapted to express the changes in quality of the modelling it circumscribes, but above all rhythmical and easy. He has, too, a sculptor's sense of how to block out and simplify his planes, of how to select the movements and poses which will allow of their rhythmical sequence. He has studied Barye, and, like him, has felt the rare opportunity which the forms of tigers and the larger bears afford for such monumental draughtsmanship. He is not so original a genius as Barye, but there are one or two drawings here which are comparable at least to Delacroix. They are always among the simplest, least elaborated records of the actual thing seen. We picked out Nos. 1, 20, 22, 39, 44, and 57 as especially good examples of his best and most concentrated work.

CALVERTS AT CARFAX'S GALLERY.

THE Carfax Gallery have followed up their interesting show of Blake's works of last January by an exhibition of paintings and drawings by another English artist who is less well known than he should be, namely, Calvert. As Mr. Laurence Binyon, who contributes a note to the Catalogue, says, "The present exhibition is as complete a representation of Calvert's work from his earliest to his latest days as any one is ever likely to see collected together." It was certainly worth while to bring this about, for, whether it increase his reputation or not, it is possible to judge of his work fully for the first time, and Calvert, whatever his shortcomings, occupies a distinct, in some ways an isolated, position in the history of English painting. He was a genuine, if a minor, poet, who happened to express himself in a medium which turned refractory in his hands. It is probable, therefore, that many people acquainted

casually with a few stray sketches in which the thin sweet note of Calvert's "oaten stop" was to be recognized will have formed for themselves an idea of the painter's power and of his creative energy which the sight of so large a collection of his works will modify, and, we fear, diminish. For Calvert was an artist of temperament; he had a delicate poetical fancy; occasionally he had the power of happy and original invention; but he failed in proportion as he tried to give to his ideas complete pictorial realization. As a young man he came under the influence of William Blake, and executed the delightful and exquisite engravings which remain (alas!) his one great and definite artistic achievement. They surpass many of Blake's inventions. In the dreary annals of English engraving they count as real masterpieces, and are comparable with the finest work of the Little Masters of Germany. As far as we know, these remain the only examples of his Blake period; but as he destroyed so much work, and always seems to have been thoroughly dissatisfied with his own painting, there may have been a good deal that has perished. His actual painting, as we know it, betrays no trace either of Blake's peculiar views or peculiar convention. To represent him, therefore, as a pupil of that artist is an exaggeration. The engravings are the only documents in support of the theory, and they are, after all, brilliant accidents, rather like pictures which Millais produced under the influence, we cannot say, of Dante Gabriel Rossetti (this view he repudiated), but under the influence, let us say, of Mr. William Michael Rossetti.

Venetian painting, Reynolds, and Greek art—all anathema to Blake—were, he himself said, the sources of Calvert's inspiration, but he could not make the same use of such wholesome materials as Blake in his distorted way was able to do of Gothic monuments and illuminated manuscripts. "Genius and taste," said Reynolds, "are nearly related; the difference lies only in this, that genius has superadded to it a *habit or power of execution*." Calvert's elaborate theories of colour and his odd anticipation of Mr. MacColl's spectral palette are pathetic instances of unachieved ambitions. The palette—the taste—is there, but the power of execution is absent. The quality of his painting, pleasant enough when he does not go beyond a thin preparatory scumble, is positively disagreeable when he pushes it further. No. 22 in the present exhibition is an example of this. The sentiment and the idea are exquisite. In the dusk of dawn Arcadian shepherds drive their flocks across the undulating hill country. The brown limbs of the figures against the dull green of an earth flecked with the white fleeces of sheep suggest something Mr. Pater would have called "quite nice"; but, unfortunately, not only is the drawing weak, and all movement absent, but also the painting is bad. Mr. Laurence Binyon, who is a judicious admirer of Calvert, seems to admit that the unfinished studies, because they were never wholly realized, constitute his claim to a place in the English School, and these are interesting from an historical point of view, enabling us to appreciate at the same time Calvert's great perceptions and his limited endowment. Through the dark ages of English art Calvert managed to ignore the vulgarity, stupidity, and nigged detail which choked many painters whose technical accomplishment was far greater. Painted illustration and Christmas supplement were unknown to him, though he lived until 1883. The trivial anecdote which dragged Wilkie down was ignored by him. Once or twice, perhaps, you may see in his pictures the rapid, early Victorian type of female unloveliness, that Chantry bequest of prettiness which was handed down to us with such loving care, until the Pre-Raphaelites boldly brought us a severe and even ugly antidote; but it is on the whole laudably absent. To have escaped it as he did was an achievement in

ethics if not in art. Then, again, though he cannot have seen their work, he anticipates a great many modern painters, such as Albert Moore, who have their admirers to-day, and Monticelli can be seen reflected in many of the studies to a remarkable degree. M. Fantin Latour might also be mentioned, and (as Mr. Binyon notes) Puvis de Chavannes. It is not surprising that the French should appreciate Calvert, and perhaps exaggerate his importance. They have bought one of his pictures for the Luxembourg.

He visited Greece twice, and his artistic aim, always a lofty one, received an undoubted impetus from his travels; but it was Greek art of a very late kind which inspired him. Aubrey Beardsley, with his ugly odd penmanship, got far nearer to Greek vases than Calvert did to the Tanagra figure. He was too feminine to be Greek. The modern artist whose work will immediately come to one's mind after seeing Calvert is Mr. Charles Conder. The incorrect drawing they share in common; but as a colourist how far more exquisite Mr. Conder really is, and how perfectly he succeeds in the artistic dimensions he forms for himself! Though he has not the disadvantage of being alive, he is pre-eminently the painter, and Calvert is the strayed poet.

We may observe that none of the pictures in the present exhibition shows to advantage, owing to the unsuitable frames, a circumstance somewhat remarkable at a gallery where mounts and frames are usually a pleasing feature.

M. MARTIN ON ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS.

M. HENRY MARTIN, the accomplished librarian at the Arsenal Library in Paris, has made what seems to be a most interesting discovery in connexion with the illuminated manuscripts of the Middle Ages. M. Martin has been a student of this class of book for over twenty years, and his opportunities for study have been exceptional. "J'étais frappé de voir," says M. Martin,

"que les marges des manuscrits, surtout dans le bas, étaient l'objet de grattages si énergiques, que l'épaisseur du parchemin était parfois réduite à sa grand chose. Qu'avait-on voulu effacer de la sorte, sinon partout, du moins presque partout?"

M. Martin further noticed that these "grattages" were always made on the margins of those pages on which an important miniature was painted; a minute examination further revealed traces not only of writing, but also of a design imperfectly obliterated. The inference is that some one sketched in roughly the design as a guide to the miniaturist. A comparison of such of these sketches as still exist with the miniatures goes to prove that the sketch and the finished illumination could not possibly be by the same person. These sketches are, for the most part, greatly superior in design to the miniatures.

The probability is that the chief of the school or atelier in which the illuminated manuscripts were produced—invariably, perhaps, a distinguished artist himself—would first read the manuscript which it was proposed to illuminate, and himself sketch in the subjects, adding sometimes, for the guidance of the miniaturist, a few annotations. The unequal artistic quality of most of these illuminated manuscripts is perfectly well known to all who have at all glanced at the examples in private hands or public libraries; and this fact goes to prove that one manuscript was usually the work of several hands, just as a printed book is set up by many compositors.

In furtherance of his theory M. Martin cites a volume produced during the first years of the fifteenth century; at the head of one of St. Peter's Epistles is a miniature of the apostle. In the margin the *chef d'atelier* has sketched the saint wearing a tiara *sans couronne*; but as in the course of the volume he designed several women wearing a high bonnet, to avoid confu-

sion he has written above the sketch of the saint the word "Pierre." Another volume furnishes still more convincing proof. The Bible of 1317, a well-known MS., contains 176 miniatures of great value; the sketches for these are for the most part effaced, but twenty-four are still visible, and most of them accompanied by notes, one of which runs thus: "Daniel, en vision, voit un homme vêtu de linge, avec une ceinture d'or, comme ceci, dans la page."

M. Henry Martin's discovery is undeniably one of great interest, and it is to be hoped that the paper which he has just read before the Académie des Inscriptions on this subject will be published, with facsimile plates of the more striking instances which he describes. W. R.

First Art Society.

AN exhibition of drawings and studies by Burne-Jones will be opened next Monday at the Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square. It has been organized with the assistance of Sir Philip Burne-Jones, and will include over one hundred drawings, the majority of which will be visible for the first time.

IN another room of the same galleries there will be an exhibition of a choice collection of old stipple engravings. The press view takes place to-day.

LAST Wednesday was the press view of oil paintings by Mr. Bertram Priestman at the Goupil Gallery.

TO-DAY we are invited to view the fortieth annual exhibition of cabinet pictures at Mr. McLean's Haymarket Gallery.

AT Christie's on the 9th inst. T. S. Cooper's picture 'Cattle in Canterbury Meadows' fetched 178*l.*, and R. Ansell's 'The Vega of Granada' 136*l.*; while T. M. Richardson's drawing called 'Twilight: Foot of Loch Katrine,' brought 73*l.*

THE death is announced of M. Ferdinand Pauwels, the Belgian painter of historical subjects and professor at the Academy of Fine Arts at Dresden. He was born at Antwerp on April 13th, 1830, and studied first at the Academy there, and afterwards in the studio of Wappers. His first success was 'Baudouin I^{er} de Constantinople se rencontrant avec sa Fille Jeanne, en 1206,' painted in 1851. His 'Coriolan' brought him a "bourse de voyage," and he studied in Italy for some years, painting a number of scenes from the Old Testament. He settled in Germany, and was appointed professor at the School of Fine Arts at Weimar, a post which he held for ten years (1862-1872), and left for a similar position at Dresden in 1876.—The death is also announced of a promising young French sculptor in M. Gabriel Chailoux, whose monument to Pasteur (now at Marnes-la-Coquette) was one of the features of last year's Salon.

LAST year Montmartre celebrated Gavarni, and this month it is intended to pay a similar tribute to Henri Monnier, the father of modern French caricature. The fête is to take the form or title of 'Le Triomphe de Joseph Prudhomme,' who was the creation of Monnier. The caricaturist M. Léandre is president of the committee, the other members of which include such well-known artists as Louis Morin and Bac.

THOSE who are planning tours in Central Italy this spring or next autumn may be glad to know that an exhibition of Old Masters will be opened at Siena to-morrow (Sunday), and will not close its doors till September.

THE death, in his sixty-fourth year, is announced from Vienna of the painter Joseph Fux, whose pictures were characterized by their brilliant colouring.

MR. HEINEMANN will publish at the end of the month a volume of caricatures by Mr. Max Beerbohm, entitled 'The Poets' Corner.'

MR. HAVERFIELD gave the Scottish Society of Antiquaries on Monday a key to the inscription

on the inscribed tablet found at Birrens in 1895, from another slab found in the Tyne at Newcastle, which had been erected to Antoninus by a draft of three British legions sent over specially from Germany, under Julius Verus, Governor of Britain.

AT the same meeting an interesting account was given by Mr. F. R. Coles of the discovery and examination of a cist with an Iron Age interment at Moredun, Midlothian. This is the first case of such an interment, presumably older than the Viking period, that has been recorded in Scotland.

THE Roman station of Camelon, near Falkirk, one of those which have been mapped and explored by the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, has just yielded another find in the shape of an altar, 26 in. in height, 11 in. in breadth, and 9 in. from front to back. It bears this inscription:—

MILITE
SLIA
DIE
VIRT
LM

It has been placed in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum.

MESSRS. NYBURG & Co. have on view at 5, Regent Street, a collection of various antiques.

MUSIC

British Violin Makers, Classical and Modern.

With Introductory Chapters and numerous Portraits and Illustrations. By the Rev. Wm. Meredith Morris. (Chatto & Windus.)

IN compiling his list of British violin makers and appraising their merits Mr. Morris indulges in a highly enthusiastic strain. We have no desire to speak disparagingly of the work of our violin makers of the present day, some of which is probably of a highly creditable character. But when the author tells us that of the thousand of their instruments which he has examined "not a few are as fine examples of the luthier's art as the world has ever produced"; and when, moreover, he goes on to declare that if the British modern makers persevere they "bid well to eclipse the noonday glory of Cremona," we feel that he runs some risk of putting their native modesty to shame. The "glorious art," he further assures us, was never more alive in this country than it is to-day, and yet he says that the "classical period" of British violin-making was contemporaneous with the eighteenth century; but surely if we ever had a "classical" period it must have been that in which the art attained its highest excellence. But leaving this point for the moment, let us consider the excellences which Mr. Morris claims for our modern school.

This school numbers, it seems, thirty professional "luthiers" and five times that number of amateurs and occasional makers. Of a large number of them the author has little to say, and of others nothing beyond the mention of their names. Of a certain minority, on the other hand, he is not sparing of praise. Thus in his criticism of the work of some of them we meet with such terms and phrases as "gracefulness incarnate," "aristocratic refinement," "creations of genius," "grand and awe-inspiring," "perfection," "magnificent," "exquisite," "faultless," "unsurpassable beauty," "a high seat among the mighty," "classical conception idealized," "majesty intoxicated with the wine of the Graces," "as the form

of the gazelle is to the ordinary antelope, so is the outline of —'s to that of the ordinary fiddle," "a masterly conception of Phidian beauty," "violins, poems that sing their own poetry in streams of velvet sounds," "a grander fiddle has never been made, never can be made," &c. After all this one is at a loss to imagine in what terms Mr. Morris would describe the work of the great Italian makers which he persistently and laudably holds up for imitation to those whose instruments he thus characterizes.

How did these great Italian craftsmen, whose creations are admitted to be unmatched by the finest achievements of all the makers who have succeeded them and copied them in the past two centuries, acquire the skill which enabled them to achieve their purpose? Natural aptitude for their calling, of course, they must have possessed. But in addition to this they had the inestimable advantage of careful training throughout a long apprenticeship under the eye of the best of teachers. Compare this with the training of many of the makers enumerated by Mr. Morris. Examination of his list shows that their qualifications for the calling of their choice were obtained in such occupations as the following: Joiner, carpenter; railway servant, button maker; publican, ship's steward, and joiner; gamekeeper, chemist, surgical instrument maker, jeweller and watchmaker, wheelwright, tailor, gardener and corndaler, pianoforte tuner, plasterer, pinmaker, schoolmaster, sailor, while one combined the businesses of photographer, woodcutter, carpenter, basket maker, and market-gardener! Some of these, it is true, Mr. Morris describes as amateurs; but then, as he appears to claim equal consideration for the amateur and the professional maker, the distinction is not of much importance.

Though genius is strange and inscrutable in its manifestations and workings, the material here described is hardly that out of which one would expect the evolution of a British Stradivari. But, in point of fact, what is the precise artistic level to which British violin-making has attained? Let us take what may be fairly regarded as a crucial test. Will Mr. Morris name a single violinist of high repute to-day who has chosen a British-made instrument for his public performances? We believe he cannot. And why? Simply because these artists need for their purpose violins with a tone such as no home-made instrument has yet been found to possess. Possibly, however, as the author hints, the prejudice which exists against new fiddles has something to do with the matter; but let only half a dozen violins be produced a year in these islands with a tone equal to that possessed by the old Italian instruments, and we may be sure that some of the great players will appreciate the home product and use it. Or can it be that all the great players—who, after all, have the last word to say upon the question—are wrong, and the British fiddle makers right? We can hardly believe it. All capable and intelligent players are conscious of the difficulty, ever increasing with the steadily increasing number of performers, of acquiring violins of the character they need

except at a great cost. Surely, therefore, if British violins are all that Mr. Morris claims that they are, we should now be listening to some of them in the hands of distinguished soloists.

But, even apart from tone, in point of workmanship also we feel that no competent judge would admit that any British-made violin could compare with the best Italian or French work of the past—not even with that of a maker like Vuillaume, who died as recently as 1875. The reason, we think, is clear. It is because in these islands we have no schools or workshops, worthy of the name, in which men can be trained so as to stand comparison with the continental workman; and till we have, no real progress can be expected. The good old custom of seven years' apprenticeship, though Mr. Morris does not appear to think so, is, we contend, still a matter of necessity. Moreover, to produce fine work the worker must have opportunities of examining, studying, and hearing the finest fiddles that have ever been made. Yet it seems unlikely that many of the workers whose biographies are here given can have enjoyed any such advantages.

With regard to individuality of work—upon which the author lays stress—it must not be forgotten that the more perfect tools and appliances which are in use to-day tell against all such individuality. Moreover, the commercial facilities which now enable a man to procure materials, and even ready-made parts, for violins with the greatest ease, and so diminish labour, tend to reduce a craft to a mere mechanical industry. When, too, it is remembered that the violin maker can with equal readiness obtain from a chemist his bottle of varnish, all scented and labelled, one readily perceives how the incentives to thorough work are weakened, if not destroyed. It was not such conditions as these that gave birth to the master-works we have inherited from the past. The very absence of facilities threw the workers upon their own resources, stimulated their powers, and developed their skill. Further, it is well known that violin-making in Great Britain has, since the import duty was taken off foreign instruments, ceased to be a profitable calling, and no art or craft can be expected to maintain a healthy vitality unless those who exercise it can live by it.

To other points in the book exception may be taken. What does Mr. Morris mean by a "classical" school of British violin makers? We know of no such school. A "classical" creation, whether in art or literature, we take to be such a work as may be held up as worthy of imitation for all time. There certainly was a classical period of violin-making. It was in the days of the Amati, the Guarneri, and of Stradivari, who lived not in England, but in Italy. Undoubtedly the most original work done by the English makers is that of the eighteenth century, to which Mr. Morris assigns our "classical" school, and it is possibly true that a certain number of these old English fiddles have been sold as Italian. But does Mr. Morris seriously mean to hold up as "classics," for imitation to-day, these rather mediocre, uninspired copies of certainly not the most worthy makers of the

chief foreign schools of the age? Hardly; for he admits that the most salient features of this our so called "classical school" are "the absence of originality and the inferiority of the type adopted"; while in point of fact he seems virtually to allow that, in regard to wood, varnish, tone, or workmanship, instruments of this date had little to earn for them special merit or distinction. To admit so much is surely to destroy their claim to the title he bestows upon them. If we could claim a classical period for British violin-making, we might infer from the praises lavished by the author on our living makers that we had just entered upon it.

We note that Mr. Morris reproduces in accentuated form the late Mr. Haweis's theory as to the necessity of retaining old bridges on old violins. For this we can see no sufficient justification. Bridges are bound to be replaced from time to time, owing to wear or accident; and when the change has been skillfully made we doubt whether the most practised ear would detect any difference of tone, even in the most sensitive Stradivari. Why, again, is so much stress here laid on the "button"? This unimportant feature of the violin was recently discovered by "an eminent connoisseur," and seems in danger of becoming the object of a superstitious cult. With many of the author's judgments on old English makers we are not wholly in agreement. What ground, for example, has he for his assertion that Richard Meares, a seventeenth-century viol maker, adopted the Brescian model and made many violins on the lines of Maggini? Has any one seen a violin which could be certainly attributed to this maker? Daniel Parker has undoubtedly the distinction of being one of the earliest English makers to discover the merits of Stradivari and copy his work; but after long experience of one of Parker's violins we cannot concede to him the credit he gets here, either in respect to tone or workmanship.

Mr. Morris can claim the merit of having compiled the first complete list of British violin makers, and his book will be useful for reference, though we think he might well have omitted much of the information supplied about, for example, the education received by our violin makers in parish, village, national, elementary, or Board schools, their marriages, the number and names of their children, and similar domestic matters. With such details, one would think, the public have neither the right nor the desire to concern themselves. But perhaps we are as old-fashioned in our ideas regarding publicity as we are on the question of violins.

THE WEEK.

THE KRUSE FESTIVAL.

PROF. JOHANN KRUSE commenced his second festival at the Queen's Hall last Saturday afternoon, when the house was packed from floor to ceiling; and we may safely prophesy that the final concert of the series will prove equally attractive. The extra Wagner Concert also promises well. The programmes of the intermediate concerts contain many standard works, which, under the direction of Herr Felix Weingartner, are sure to prove interesting, but Prof.

Kruse seems to have heaped Ossa upon Pelion for the first and last days of his festival. The programme on Saturday opened with Dr. Elgar's 'Dream of Gerontius,' a work which, in spite of its severe treatment of a solemn subject, has rapidly won favour both at home and abroad. It was heard at the Westminster Cathedral in unfavourable circumstances, but a most creditable performance of it was recently given by the London Choral Society. On Saturday the rendering of the Gerontius music by Mr. Gervase Elwes was artistic and sympathetic, yet it lacked intensity; and Mrs. Harriet Foster as the Guardian Angel, although the possessor of a voice of good quality, threw little soul into the beautiful part assigned to her. Mr. Ffrangcon Davies was at his best—forceful in the Priest's exhortation, and impassioned in the "Angel of the Agony" music. The special feature of the performance, however, was the singing of the three hundred members selected from those of the Sheffield Musical Union. To any one who attended the last Sheffield Festival the magnificent singing did not come as a surprise; to others it must have been a perfect revelation. The voices are of fine quality; in the softest passages the tone preserves a certain richness, while in very loud passages there is massive strength. And then the whole body of singers seemed of one mind and of one soul; no grander, more impressive choral singing has ever been heard in London. Herr Weingartner conducted the work for the first time, and with marked skill; there were, however, moments, notably in the Angel's Farewell, when the orchestra might have been more subdued. At the close of the performance there were calls for the composer, for Dr. Henry Coward, through whose wonderful training the choir was thus able to distinguish itself, and for Herr Weingartner. After the 'Dream' came Beethoven's 'Choral' Symphony. Of the three instrumental movements the conductor gave renderings instinct with life, while in the choral section the Sheffield choir again displayed its best qualities.

The programme of the second concert, on Monday evening, opened with a Haydn Symphony in G, the one known as the 'Oxford,' from the fact that it was performed in 1791 under the direction of the composer, when the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Music. The analyst, Dr. Ernest Walker, very naturally doubts the story that there was not time properly to rehearse the "perfectly new symphony" which Haydn took with him to Oxford, and that this one in G was substituted for it. According to C. F. Pohl, no mean authority, Haydn himself selected this very symphony for the occasion. It is a most delightful work; the composer shows in it how skillfully he could develop his thematic material, how thoroughly he was master of his art, so that, as with Mozart, his music, lightness itself, is apparently produced without any effort. The symphony, by the way, was originally written without drums or trumpets. Herr Weingartner's reading was admirably fresh and piquant; in some of the loud passages the wind instruments were overpowered; this, however, was through no

fault of the conductor, but through the number of strings, far larger than that for which Haydn wrote his symphonies. Mr. Mark Hambourg gave a brilliant performance of the solo part of Tchaikowsky's Pianoforte Concerto in B flat minor, displaying the bold and at times barbaric character of the opening movement, while in the exciting Finale the peculiar accent which the pianist gave to the last note of each bar of the principal theme added to its piquancy and national character.

After the concerto came Liszt's symphonic poem 'Tasso,' which was first played as an overture to Goethe's drama 'Torquato Tasso,' when that work was performed at Weimar on August 28th, 1849, in celebration of the centenary of the poet's birth. The sub-title of the work, 'Lamento e Trionfo,' apart from the composer's explanatory preface, sufficiently accounts for the sad mood of the opening and the brilliancy of the close. There are some fine thoughts in the music, but there is more repetition than real organic life. In this, as in many of his works, Liszt's creative and developing powers were not on a par with his strong desire to write something poetical and impressive. The programme ended with Brahms's Symphony in D. The first movement was somewhat uncertain, but the Adagio was beautifully played, and the charming Allegretto in the daintiest style. It was announced in the programme book that the Haydn symphony would "be performed without any pause between the movements," thus preventing the interruption of applause. Why, we wonder, was this honour paid specially to Haydn? It would be a suitable announcement for any symphony; specially appropriate to those of Beethoven and more modern composers.

The programme of the third concert included no novelty—of anything of the kind there is, indeed, little trace in the festival scheme. At every festival outside London the novelties are important features. Why should it not be so also in London? Herr Weingartner gave splendid performances of Schumann's 'Manfred' and Weber's 'Oberon' Overtures, and Prof. Kruse played in his best manner Spohr's eighth violin concerto, 'In Modo d' una Scena Cantante,' for which he was much applauded and recalled. At the end came Schubert's great Symphony in C, and Herr Weingartner did his best not to make the audience feel the "heavenly" length of the work. He abolished the repeats, and never let the music drag. It was a romantic reading, instinct with life. Sir August Manns, who first produced the work in England in 1857, and whose rendering of it showed loving enthusiasm, was present.

Musical Gossip.

IN commemoration of the diamond jubilee of Dr. Joachim's first appearance in England, May 27th, 1844, when he, a lad of thirteen, played Beethoven's Violin Concerto at a Philharmonic Concert under Mendelssohn's conductorship, a reception will be held at the Queen's Hall on Monday evening, May 16th, when Mr. Balfour hopes, if his Parliamentary duties allow him to attend, to preside. It is intended on this occasion to present Dr. Joachim with an address, and, as a memento, with his portrait, painted by Mr. John S. Sargent. This ceremony will be

followed by an orchestral concert with the Queen's Hall Orchestra, in which it is hoped that Dr. Joachim will consent to take part both as soloist and as conductor of some composition of his own. The carrying out of this celebration will entail considerable expense, but Dr. Joachim's friends in this country are numerous, and his admirers innumerable. Cheques to the order of the "Joachim Diamond Jubilee Fund" should be forwarded to the honorary treasurer, Mr. Edward Speyer, care of Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7, Lothbury, E.C.

WITH respect to the performance of 1844, the following, from the notice in the *Athenæum* of June 1st, 1844, will be read with interest:—

"Very few performers have come before us so satisfactory, and for the future so brightly promising as this boy; who seems, too, to possess a strong frame, and a disposition so modest, as well as cheerful, that the perils of praise are less formidable." The concerto "was given by memory, with a thorough understanding of the author, and command of his [Joachim's] instrument."

A SUM of 2,000*l.* has been bequeathed to the Royal Academy of Music by Miss Maria Seguin, a niece of Madame Parepa-Rosa, for a vocal scholarship for singers born in Great Britain or the United States.

At the Royalty Theatre on April 29th will be performed, by the members of the Operatic Class of the London Music School, Mr. Alick Maclean's new opera, in two acts, entitled 'The King's Prize,' the libretto of which is based on 'Quentin Durward.'

LEONCAVALLO, interviewed by the *Neue Freie Presse*, is reported to have said that he had worked with great pleasure at the opera 'Roland von Berlin,' which he had written by order of the Emperor; that he had been a long time composing the music, because he had thoroughly to study the history of the period before he felt sufficiently at home with the subject to prepare a libretto based on the novel. He further stated that it was not only the best work which he had written, but that he would never be able to write a better. 'Roland von Berlin' is to be produced at Berlin next October.

EMIL PAUR has been elected conductor of the Pittsburgh orchestra, a post which was previously offered to, but declined by, Mr. Henry J. Wood immediately after his success at New York.

THE two-hundredth performance of Gustave Charpentier's 'Louise' was given at the Opéra Comique, Paris, Wednesday, April 6th. Mlle. Friche and MM. Marchal and Dufranne were received with enthusiasm. The dates of the four performances of 'Iphigénie en Tauride,' with Mlle. Rose Caron, are fixed as follows: Thursdays, April 21st and 28th, and Saturdays, May 7th and 14th; while 'Alceste,' with Mlle. Litvinne, will be given in the course of the latter month.

'KOANGA,' an opera by Mr. Frederick Delius, was successfully produced at Elberfeld on March 30th. Excerpts from this work were performed at the Delius Orchestral Concert, which took place at St. James's Hall on May 30th, 1899, under the direction of Alfred Hertz, Capellmeister of the Opera at Breslau.

ACCORDING to the *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik*, the Hoftheater at Weimar is planning a Cornelius festival, to take place early in June. The composer's two operas 'Barbier von Bagdad' and 'Cid' are to be performed according to the original scores used by Franz Liszt and Karl Stör when those works were produced on December 15th, 1858, and May 21st, 1865, respectively. Since those performances the scores have, it appears, been inaccessible, and all versions of the opera given on German stages were prepared after the death of the composer, which took place in 1874.

Le Ménestrel of April 10th announces the publication in May of 150 letters addressed to Frau Mathilde Wesendonck. In them are

interesting details concerning 'Tristan,' 'Die Meistersinger,' the 'Tannhäuser' performances at Paris, and 'Parsifal.' Frau Wesendonck was one of the master's most enthusiastic admirers; it was she who wrote the words of the two studies for 'Tristan,' 'Träume' and 'Treibhaus.'

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30. Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday League, 7. Queen's Hall.
MON.	Musical Festival, 8.15. Queen's Hall.
TUE.	Messrs. Mackern and Burnett's Concert, 3. St. James's Hall.
—	Musical Festival, 8.15. Queen's Hall.
WED.	Musical Festival, 8.15. Queen's Hall.
—	Miss Adela Verne's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30. Salle Erard.
THUR.	Royal Choral Society, 'The Apostles,' 8. Albert Hall.
—	Mr. Eugen d'Albert's Concert, 8.30. Bechstein Hall.
FRI.	Miss Edith Vaine's Vocal Recital, 8.30. Solian Hall.
—	Mr. Frank Merrick's Pianoforte Recital, 3. Bechstein Hall.
SAT.	Joschim's Quartet Concert, 3. St. James's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

COURT.—'The Two Gentlemen of Verona.'
WYNDHAM'S.—'The Sword of the King,' a Drama in Four Acts. By Ronald Macdonald.

WHILE scarcely rising above the level of amateur effort, the performance at the Court Theatre of 'The Two Gentlemen of Verona' is agreeable, and to a certain extent meritorious. It may be seen with interest, and has good features. Speed, in the hands of Mr. Granville Barker, and Launce, in those of Mr. Poulton, are highly creditable presentations of Shakspearean clowns—better, indeed, than have been seen in recent days—and the Julia of Miss Thirza Norman during the period in which she appears as a page has very genuine attractions. Miss Eileen O'Connor is gracious as Silvia, and Miss Rosina Filippi discloses afresh as Lucetta excellent gifts in comedy, in which her sunny style is of much service. With modern audiences and with modern criticism 'The Two Gentlemen of Verona' is not popular. This is a matter for regret, since it shows how completely realism is severing us from those romantic comedies which are the chief boast of the English and the Spanish stage. Those who reject the earlier work of Shakspeare will not have Lope de Vega, Moreto, and Calderon. The world of 'The Two Gentlemen of Verona' is the same as that of 'As You Like It,' and Julia and Silvia may almost be regarded as preliminary sketches for Rosalind and Celia. It is a world of enchantment, a fairyland in which we are scarcely more shocked at the offer of Valentine to resign his mistress to his penitent betrayer and rival than we are at the presence of lions and pythons in the forest of Arden. The atmosphere is enchanting, and when the world rejects this it will have lost its taste for poetry. We have departed far from all the heresies poetry inculcates, and our gain in happiness or faith has not been proportionate to the extent of our wandering. Men were confessedly not less brave or virile in the time of Shakspeare, to which virtually all the action in this, as other plays, belongs. Who in these days, however, respects masculine friendship as Shakspeare respects it, or dares employ the very opening line of the play spoken by Valentine?—

Cease to persuade, my loving Proteus.

Our modern style of address is more familiar than sentimental. Is it therefore the better, or are our relations the purer or the more amical? As regards poetry, moreover, who would sacrifice Julia's description of

The current that with gentle murmur glides;

Launce's sketch of his sister, who is
As white as a lily and as small as a wand;
or Julia's picture of her own performance of
Ariadne passioning
For Theseus's perjury?

It will be an evil day when a revival of
'The Two Gentlemen of Verona' is no longer tolerated.

'The Sword of the King' is an attempt by Mr. Macdonald to supply Miss Ida Molesworth, who, like some other actresses, has obtained a favourable reception in 'The Adventure of Lady Ursula,' with another "breeches" part. It is attended by no very conspicuous success. Mr. Macdonald has made the mistake of assigning his heroine's travesty serious aim and significance. Philippa Drayton assumes hose and doublet, not for the purpose of wandering in safety through "unharboured heaths," but in order to lead on active service to the aid of William of Orange the forces which her father's age forbids him to command. She performs deeds of real valour, and receives royal recognition of her bravery. In so doing she forfeits our sympathy. For a woman to don armour and strike blows with brand she must have a serious purpose like Joan of Arc. For Bradamantes and Armidas we care nothing. Had Viola drubbed Sir Andrew and maimed Sir Toby, Shakspeare would not have been the artist he is. It is the fears and hesitations she shows when she has to accept affronts, and finds herself compelled to draw the weapon whose mere sight appals her, that make her irresistible. Apart from this, the play, though it has one or two good situations, is clumsy and unexpert, all but moving the audience to derision. It is disconnected also, and has no story worthy of the name. Beginning with the rout at Sedgemoor, it ends with the assumption of royalty by William, whom it presents among his Dutch counsellors and commanders. Shadwell is responsible for a play called 'The Woman Captain,' the title of which might have been bestowed upon this. His Mrs. Gripe has, however, nothing in common with Philippa Drayton. Miss Ida Molesworth can act. She was supported by a scratch company, including some clever, but not very well assorted artists.

Dramatic Gossip.

MR. TREE will give on the 28th inst. a "command" performance at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, consisting of scenes from 'Richard II.,' the first act of 'The Last of the Dandies,' and the first act of 'Trilby,' with Miss Viola Tree as the heroine.

'THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON' has been played at Amsterdam under the title 'De Familie Robinson Crusoe,' and 'Cousin Kate' at Rotterdam as 'Nicht Kate.'

MISS DOROTHY GRIMSTON and Mr. Frank Mills play at the Garrick the parts in 'A Marriage has been Arranged' previously taken by Mr. Arthur Bourchier and Miss Violet Vanbrugh.

THIS evening witnesses the production at the Imperial by Mr. Lewis Waller of 'Miss Elizabeth's Prisoner,' by Messrs. R. N. Stephens and E. Lyall Swete, and that at the Apollo of an adaptation by two ladies of Frank Norris's novel 'The Pit.'

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. P.—W. R. P.—T. B. B.—S. R. C. B. and E. T. G. T.—C. V. S.—received.
B. L. (Italy).—Thanks and regrets.
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No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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